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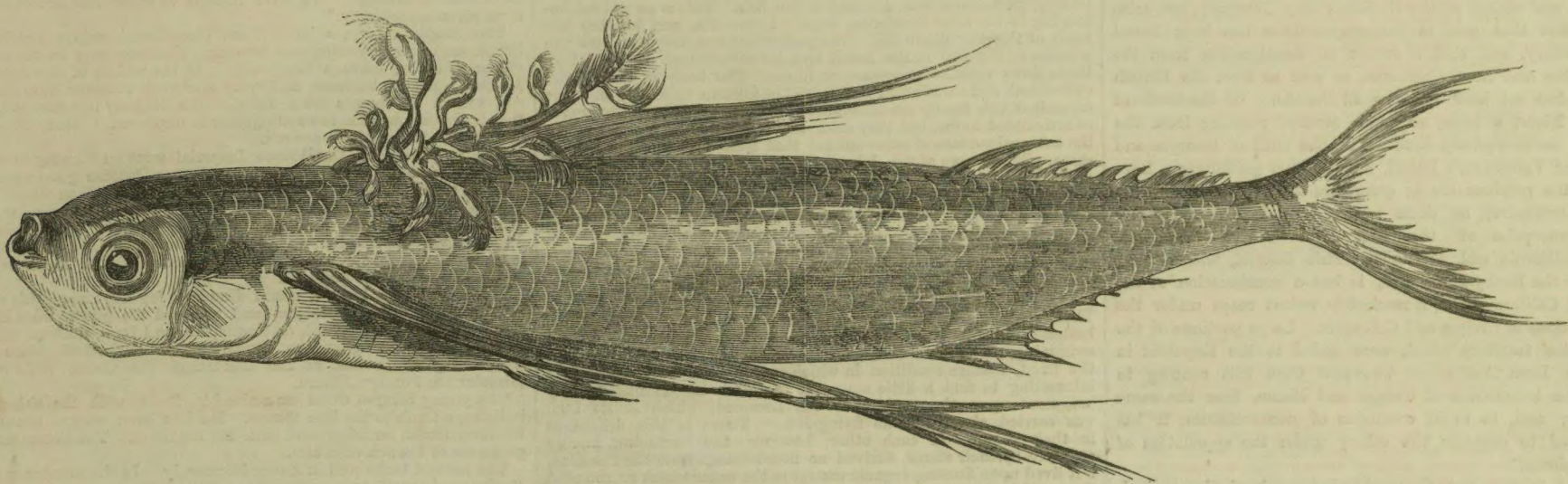
[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE PROPOSED NEW COLONY.

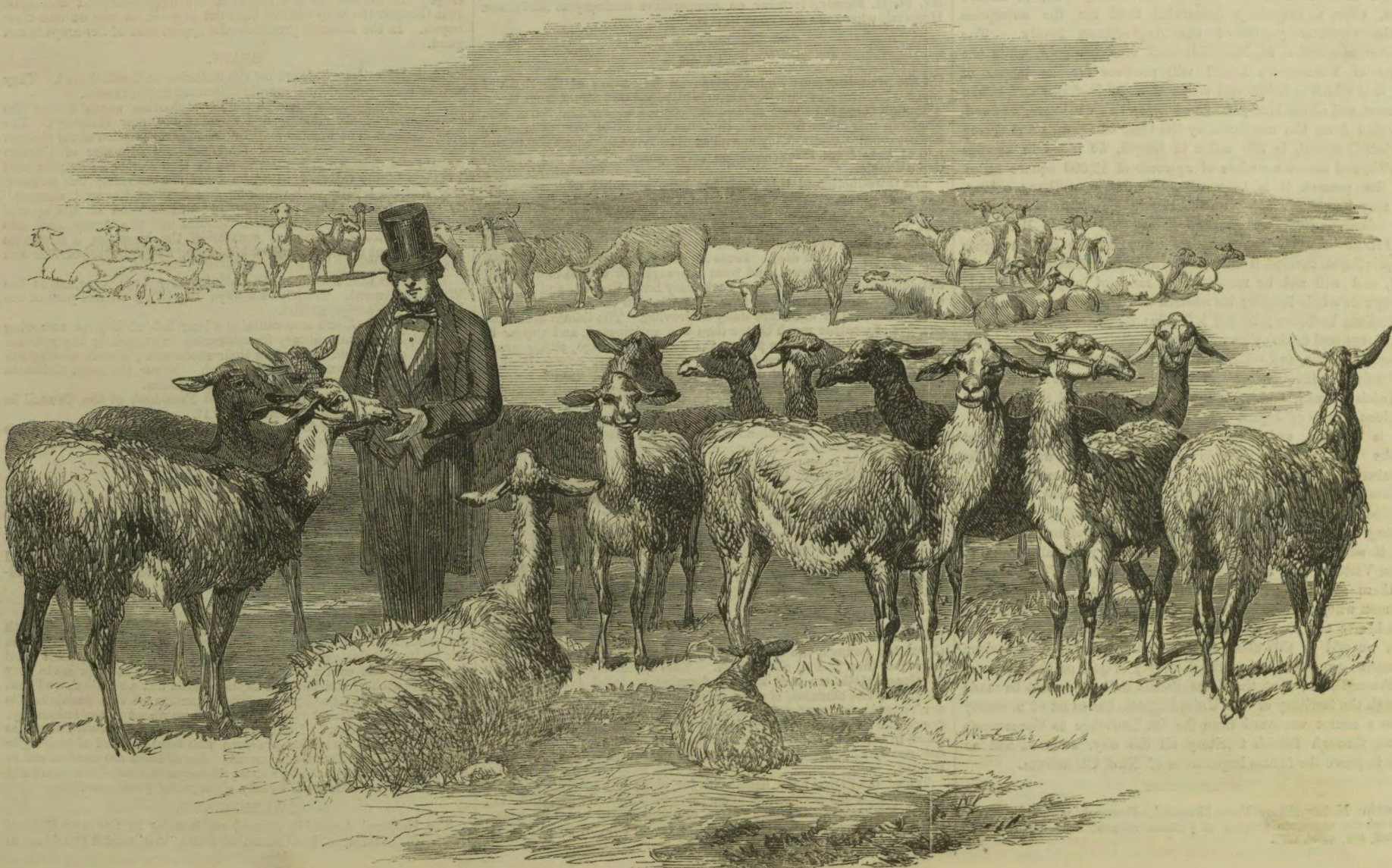
Among the facts "not generally known" to the British people is the very considerable fact that the British Empire in North America covers a larger area of territory than the whole of the United States. The area of all the existing Commonwealths formed by the enterprising "go-ahead-iveness" of Brother Jona-

than, and of all the yet vacant lands east and west of the Rocky Mountains which he can yet cut and carve into flourishing States, is 3,300,572 square miles. The area of the British possessions, stretching away from Labrador and Newfoundland to Vancouver's Island, and including Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the immense and fruitful but scarcely-explored territories yielding allegiance to the Hudson's Bay Company, extends over 4,000,000

square miles. Our venerable Europe, with all its outlying islands, has but 3,708,000 square miles on which its teeming populations can feed, and its ancient civilisations run their appointed course of rise, culmination, and fall. The Atlantic or Maritime provinces of this splendid domain cover 86,000 square miles, and are as large as Holland, Greece, Belgium, Portugal, and Switzerland, and enjoy a soil and a climate capable



FLYING-FISH, WITH A PARASITIC GROWTH ON ITS BACK.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



FLOCK OF LLAMAS, JUST IMPORTED FROM PERU.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of feeding, under proper development, a population as large as that of the mother island, from which their now scanty citizens originally swarmed. Canada, a still more magnificent possession, is four times as large as the Atlantic provinces, and covers 346,863 square miles, and has for her southern frontier the great inland lakes or seas of America, and the River St. Lawrence, equal to the Mississippi in the volume of water that it pours into the ocean, and far superior even to that lordly flood in the beauty and grandeur of its shores and scenery. But it is beyond the boundaries of Canada that the greatest and most neglected portions of the British dominions in America extend to the Rocky Mountains, and, over their snowy summits, to the fruitful shores of the Pacific Ocean. An antiquated and, without disrespect, we may say, a useless Company, deriving all its rights, if it have any, from a vague if not obsolete charter of King Charles II., rules as almost absolute sovereign over this immense land, keeps it as a hunting-ground, excludes the settler and the farmer, and for the sake of peltry—a very good thing in its way, but not to be compared, we should think, to smiling cornfields and the homes of happy men—maintains it in its primeval condition of wilderness.

We do not intend at present to enter into any argument to show that, for the interests of the Empire, the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company over territories as capable of growing cereals as the States of New York or Pennsylvania should be proved; and, if proved, repurchased of them at a reasonable valuation. That question is *sub judice*, and must, at no very distant day, be solved by the High Court of Parliament, in a manner consistent not only with the rights that may have been conveyed by King Charles to Prince Rupert, from Prince Rupert to the Earl of Selkirk, and from the Earl of Selkirk to the Hudson's Bay Company, but with the rights, the interests, and the necessities of the British people in the days of Queen Victoria. We simply desire to place upon record the fact, which seems to have excited but little notice in or out of Parliament, that a bill has within the last few days been introduced by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the new Secretary for the Colonial Department, for the establishment and administration of a new British Crown colony beyond the Rocky Mountains. The circumstances which have led to this determination on the part of the British Government are not attributable to any anxiety to deal with the pretensions and claims of the Hudson's Bay Company, but arise from the fact that gold in large quantities has been found in the territory, and that a swarm of immigration from the United States and from California, as well as from the British possessions, has set into this new El Dorado. On the banks of the Fraser River, a large, navigable stream, running from the north in a south-westerly direction to the Gulf of Georgia and the shores of Vancouver's Island, adventurous gold-diggers have discovered the precious ore in quantities as large, and covering placers as extensive, as those which rewarded the cupidity and the enterprise of the first discoverers of the treasures of California and Australia. This district, which is intersected by the Rocky Mountains, is but a continuation of the gold-field of California, and is marked in recent maps under the two designations of Oregon and Columbia. Large portions of the United States' territory which were ceded to the Republic in 1846, when Lord Ashburton was sent from this country to negotiate the boundaries of Oregon and Maine, bear the same designation; and, to avoid confusion of nomenclature, it has been resolved to organise the colony under the appellation of "New Caledonia."

The world is not yet thoroughly informed of the agricultural and general capabilities of the soil of this region; but enough is known to prove that the colony will, in future times, offer a singularly favourable field for the enterprise of the vigorous youth of the Anglo-Saxon family. The continental portion of New Caledonia produces gold, while the colony of Vancouver's Island will produce for the labour of men that which is better and richer than gold—flocks and herds, and corn, and all the kindly fruits of the earth. Vancouver's Island, separated from the continent by the Gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's Sound, is 250 miles in length, 50 miles in average breadth, and covers a surface of upwards of 12,000 square miles. For the present it is to remain a separate military colony, but may hereafter be incorporated with New Caledonia. Over this island—called, not inappropriately, the future Britain of the Pacific—the Hudson's Bay Company exercise certain rights and privileges, derived from a lease which fortunately expires in 1859, and will not be renewed. A range of lofty hills extends through its whole length; its western or Pacific side has hundreds of excellent harbours; its soil is fertile; its climate genial; it possesses large coal-fields at its northern extremity, and abounds with copper and silver, and with what is better than either—with iron. It closely adjoins California, is within a fortnight's sail of the Sandwich Islands, and within three weeks' sail of the rich and populous islands of Japan.

It is possible, and indeed most probable, that the earliest of the new settlers in this favoured region will be the adventurous, restless, go-ahead, Yankees, to whom the oldest colonies of their own great Republic seem almost as old and as crowded as England, and who are never satisfied but when pushing on to the "Far West" and the boundless wilderness. But, if such be the case, they will have to yield allegiance to Queen Victoria, and to become British subjects. There is room for them all, as well as for the Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen who, as time rolls on, will carry their strong arms, their stout hearts, and their youthful hopes, to the new region. And when we add to this short statement the opinion of American engineers—expressed before the discovery of gold on the banks of the Fraser River—that the Great Pacific Railway cannot be made through the territory of the United States, but must of necessity follow a course westward from the St. Lawrence to Vancouver's Island, through British territory all the way, we need add no more to prove the future importance of NEW CALEDONIA.

At the Metropolitan Free Hospital, Devonshire-square, City, last week the aggregate number of patients relieved was—medical, 626; surgical, 462; total, 1078.

FLYING FISHES.

THE distinguishing characters of these singular creatures, which are gifted with the power of sustaining themselves in the air for a certain length of time, are as follows:—Pectoral fins nearly equal to the body in length; head flattened above and on the sides; the lower part of the body furnished with a longitudinal series of carinated scales on each side; dorsal fin placed above the anal; eyes large; jaws furnished with small pointed teeth.

The gentleman to whom we are indebted for the Sketch of the Flying-fish engraved on the preceding page thus describes its capture, giving also the following particulars of a remarkable parasitic appendage attached to its back, figured in the accompanying Engraving:—

"The flying-fish of which I send you a Sketch flew into the mizen-chains of Messrs. Green's East Indiaman *Monarch*, while on her homeward voyage from Calcutta, in about 5 deg. 17 min. south latitude. On the back of the fish, to the right of the spine, and between the elongated pectoral fins, or wings, a singular-looking growth (see Sketch) protruded. When first seen, no independent motion was visible in this growth; it resembled a plant growing from the fish's back. On nearer examination, it became evident that this was a living parasitic animal, attached to the muscles of the fish by its head or root. On removing the parasite from the fish (an operation which was rendered difficult from the three spiculae protruding from the head, like barbs to a hook), it was placed in a tumbler of sea water, and immediately its circulation commenced, and the fimbriae of each separate body began their regular motion, alternately expanding and contracting. Its colours brightened; the head or root was of a dingy, translucent, light red; the main trunk near the head of a reddish brown, deepening in colour to the tail, which was black, and furnished with bristles. Other bodies were attached to the main trunk—translucent, china-like, white, with delicate lilac stripes, increasing in width and intensity of colour upon their heads; their fimbriae being of a delicate lilac colour. Its circulation, which was plainly to be seen in the main trunk, gradually grew feeble, the fimbriae became more and more languid in their movements, the colours grew less and less bright, till all motion ceased, and the creature expired. The fish it was attached to was rather below the average size of flying-fish; but, with the exception of a circle of inflammation immediately round the root or head of the parasite, was apparently healthy."

Subsequent and more critical examination has proved that this singular appendage consists of two distinct parts—1st, the horny-looking stem which was attached to the fish. This is an animal belonging to the class Crustacea, family Lernaeidae, and bearing the name of *Penellus Blainvillii*. The part which was inserted into the muscles of the fish is the head, and its attachment is secured by those three rootlike processes or horns. The body is simple and cylindrical, and terminated by the tuft of filiform appendages. The animals of this family are all when young free, and swim by means of articulated limbs, but they soon fix themselves by their head to the external surface of some animal that lives in the water, as the skins, gills, or eyes of fish, lobsters, &c., and then pass the remainder of their lives as true external parasites, sucking the juices of the unfortunate creature to which they have attached themselves. This species has frequently been found upon the common flying-fish (*Exocoetus volans*), but never, as we are aware, on any other kind of fish, most animals having their parasites peculiar to them. 2nd. Attached to the body of the *Penellus* was a group of a well-known and beautiful little species of barnacle named "*Conchoderma virgata*," belonging to the order Cirrhipedia, also of the class Crustacea. These are generally found on floating seaweed, logs of wood, ships' bottoms, &c.; and they, like the former, are in their infancy active, swimming, little creatures, of extremely different appearance to the fixed, mature condition in which we see them here. It is very interesting to find a little colony of these Cirrhipeds making their lodgment upon the surface of the Lernaeid, which in its turn was carried about by the flying-fish. There is this difference in their relation to each other, however—the barnacles, merely attached by their stems, derived no nourishment from the *Penellus*, but lived upon floating organic matter in the water which surrounded them, while the latter was dependent not only for its lodging but board also, so to speak, on the fish. For the foregoing scientific description of this singular parasitic appendage we are indebted to Mr. W. H. Flower, lecturer on comparative anatomy at Middlesex Hospital, where the specimen now is.

LLAMAS.

ON the preceding page we have given an Engraving of the Flock of Llamas imported by Mr. Benjamin Whitehead Gee direct from Peru. Although there have been several introduced at various times into England, this is the first flock that has arrived in this country by the overland route. They are all in excellent health and condition, and of ages from three weeks to three years. There are twenty-three females.

The introduction of this flock has been attended with some risk and misfortune. They started from Peru overland to Guayaquil, thence to Panama across the Isthmus to Aspinwall, and travelled on foot nearly 4000 miles. The principal mortality occurred on the Isthmus, where, from want of food, hot weather, snakes, scorpions, &c., some twenty of them died. From Aspinwall to Baltimore they were shipped in a small vessel, and from exposure two of the lambs died, but since their arrival in New York they have thrived, and are now all in good condition. On the passage to Glasgow there was one added to the flock. The whole are daily improving. The llamas stand the changes of weather much better than was anticipated, and appear to be easily wintered. They prefer the coarsest herbage, either green or dry. In Peru they are fed upon alfalfa, a very coarse kind of clover, and they might, if domesticated here, be fed upon the same, or pea haulms, bean stalks, straws, or coarse grass, such as sheep would reject.

The whole of this flock, even to a lamb five months old, are broken to halter, and are very docile and tractable; their countenances exhibit marked expressions of intelligence, the eyes are large and bright, and their sight is keen; the colour of the fleece is generally brown and some black, there are a few of these nearly jet black. Some of the males are grey or nearly white, with white faces. The shape of the head, face, ears, and neck, is like that of a sheep, except that the neck is longer. The cloven hoofs are longer and more like claws, and the legs longer than those of the tallest sheep. The bodies, though longer, do not appear much larger than those of some of the large varieties of sheep. The anatomy is curious in this—that the thigh seems to proceed from the hip joint, with but little connection with the body. The fleece is found from four to six inches long, fine and soft within, with coarse hairs scattered through it, and, projecting beyond the mass, it very much resembles the fleece of a black sheep; the average weight of fleeces is about ten pounds, the bellies being generally bare; and its value is greater than that of sheep wool. The excellence and durability of alpaca cloth are well known, forming material for a garment which, for hot climates, is more suitable than silk. Before closing our remarks we cannot but express our opinion that great credit is due to the importer of these animals for the trouble and risk he has taken in introducing so valuable a flock of the llama. They have cost nearly £3000, and we hope that his exertions will not go unrewarded.

Ten of the llamas have been sold for shipment to Sydney, New South Wales, the purchasers being Messrs. Lloyd, Bailby, and Co., Royal Exchange-buildings. The remainder are now at grass, and can be seen on application to Mr. B. W. Gee, at Steyne Mills, Acton.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

THE acceptance on the Queen's part of the Emperor's invitation to the maritime fêtes at Cherbourg goes further to reassure those who dreaded the possibility of an outbreak between the two nations at no very distant period than any thing else has done. It is said that the Queen on accepting the invitation, conveyed through the Duc de Malakoff, requested that the inauguration might be advanced six days; but that it has been found impossible to hold it more than three days before the time appointed.

It seems that the Conferences, once more resumed, are likely to go more smoothly than they did at first. The last took place, by invitation of the Comte Walewski, at Etioles—a fact in itself not without a certain degree of significance.

A great stir, excited last week by the appearance of a political brochure, entitled "*Napoléon III. et les Principautés Danubiennes*," supposed to emanate from the Imperial Government, is now pretty well appeased. The *Patrie* and the *Constitutionnel* entirely deny its official source. This may or may not be. At all events, the denial has calmed the excitement that existed on the subject, which suffices for the present.

It is said, and generally credited, that the Court of Spain is about to replace the Duc de Rivas by the Maréchal Serrano at the Court of the Tuileries.

The arrangement of the Algerian Government continues to cause perpetual difficulties and endless jealousies among those who have hitherto been employed in the higher functions of that colony, and who see the power they have hitherto so largely possessed passing out of their hands, or, at least, undergoing very considerable limitation, with no pleasant sensations. Hitherto, however, no resignations have been sent in, but it is said that if matters are not speedily arranged to the Prince's satisfaction he proposes to go to Plombières for a conference with the Emperor on the subject.

One of those semi-official announcements that appear in the French journals seems to confirm a rumour widely spread that Queen Victoria will visit Cherbourg on the occasion of the fêtes to be held there in August. The *Patrie* has the following paragraph:—"We believe we may announce as positive that the Queen of England has accepted the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon III., and will be present at the same time as their Majesties at the fêtes at Cherbourg. In consequence of this gracious visit of our august ally, the official programme, which was arranged to the present day, will undergo certain modifications. We have reasons to know that orders have been given accordingly."

The Emperor (says a letter from Plombières) enjoys excellent health, and every morning and evening, whatever may be the state of the weather, takes a long walk. In the middle of the day his Majesty transacts business, and every afternoon receives despatches and official documents from Paris. His Majesty is better lodged than last year, and the town altogether is improved. Many French and foreign visitors have arrived.

The Empress and the Prince Imperial went on Sunday to visit Prince Jerome. On the preceding day Prince Jerome gave a grand dinner, at which were present Prince Napoleon, Queen Christina, the Duke de Rianzares, the Duke de Rivas, Spanish Ambassador, all the Ministers now in Paris, M. Baroche, Marshal and Madame Magnan, Marshal Randon, and several other persons of distinction. A Council of Ministers was held on Saturday at the Tuileries, at which Prince Jerome presided.

Prince Napoleon gave a grand dinner a few days ago in his new hotel in the Avenue Montaigne, and amongst his guests were M.M. Emile de Girardin, Ponsard, de Roqueplan, and Dr. Cabarrus.

The eighth sitting of the Conference of Paris took place on Wednesday at Etioles, at the château of the Count Walewski, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The young King of Oude has arrived in Paris, with the object of building a tomb to the late Queen. He has been several times to the Mahometan burial-ground with his architect. The Prince has a professor of French with him.

The harvest looks well in Lower Normandy. In the country round Bordeaux harvest is progressing rapidly. The excessive heats of June do not appear to have hurt the wheat much. At Montauban harvest has commenced, and there is every reason to expect a good crop. The harvest has also begun in the neighbourhood of Lyons. It is thought the crop will not turn out as good as was at one time hoped. In the Rhenish provinces the appearance of the crops is not good.

SPAIN.

Their Majesties will leave for the Asturias on the 20th inst. They will be accompanied by Generals O'Donnell and Quesada.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains the Royal decrees which accept the resignations of the retiring and appoint the new Ministers. The first decree is thus worded:—"I admit the resignation of the charges of President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Colonies presented to me by Don Xavier de Isturitz, and I remain highly satisfied with the excellent services, the prudent zeal, and the loyalty with which he has fulfilled the said charges." The second is in these terms:—"In consideration of the special qualities possessed by Captain-General of the Army Leopoldo O'Donnell, Count de Lucena, senator of the kingdom, I nominate him President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of War and the Colonies."

This is the first time that the Colonies have been annexed to the War Department. They have always heretofore formed part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The *Madrid Gazette* also contains a long list of decrees removing some high civil and military functionaries, or accepting the resignations of others, and appointing their successors; also dismissing and appointing numerous Captains-General. Senor Calderon Collantes has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Marshal O'Donnell is the forty-third President of the Council in Spain since the death of Ferdinand VII.

The harvest is said to be very good in Castile; the rain has come in time to save the crops. The dulness is so great in Seville that wheat is being re-exported to England.

PORTUGAL.

It is said that the King and Queen, during the month of August, intend to make a progress through the north of Portugal. The Royal family will shortly proceed to Cintra, where they will remain until the period of the intended visit to the north arrives.

The Miguelite members elected to sit in the Cortes have addressed a written document to that body, excusing themselves from attendance, on the plea of their inability to take the necessary oaths.

ITALY.

Notwithstanding the settlement of the *Cagliari* question with England, the Neapolitan Prize Court has proceeded to adjudicate on the matter, declaring that she was a lawful prize, and that costs must be paid by the owner and captain. The Crown lawyers made very violent speeches, insisted that Captain Sitzia was a criminal, and that the *Cagliari* was a good prize. The intention of this decision, it is supposed, is to refuse by anticipation the payment of any indemnity.

The Criminal Court of Catania, in Sicily, recently passed sentence upon thirty persons of that province who were accused of wishing to change the Neapolitan Government. Six of them are condemned to the galleys for lengthened periods; in one case, that of a man named Pellegrino, the sentence is twenty-eight years' penal servitude.

SWITZERLAND.

The National Assembly opened on Monday in the new Federal Hall. M. Stehlin, of the Canton of Basle, was named President of

the National Council; and M. Peyer, of Schaffhausen, Vice-President. M. Niggeler, of Berno, was elected President of the Council of the States, and M. Briatte, of Vaud, Vice-President.

PRUSSIA.

The great shooting match was brought to an end on Wednesday week, when Prince Frederick William made his appearance on the ground, and shook hands with his "Majesty the King of the Sharpshooters of all Prussia," otherwise Citizen Wippermulla, from Magdeburg. The Prince decorated his Majesty with his own hands, and bestowed the same honour on his two "Knights," that is to say, the next best shots—Citizens Martzahn, from Spandau, and Binnebasel, likewise from Magdeburg. The Prince then took up a rifle and fired some shots at the bull's-eye, and hit it every time, amidst the hurrahs of the crowd. The minor prizes, consisting of larger and smaller goblets of silver, were then divided among the lucky prize-shots in large numbers.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander left St. Petersburg on the 24th ult., on a journey to the north of Russia, as far as Archangel.

An insurrection has broken out in Esthonia, which has forced several landed proprietors to take refuge in Revel. A body of sixty troops, sent from Revel, were met by 1000 peasants armed with sticks, pitchforks, and sharpened poles. An engagement took place, in which fifteen soldiers and forty peasants were killed. The agitation on the serf question seems to have occasioned this disturbance.

TURKEY.

An Imperial decree has been published calling out 100,000 men of the *redif*, which is a body of reserve composed of all the old soldiers who, after having accomplished their term of service, return to their homes, but with the understanding that they are again liable to be called on, in the event of their services being required.

UNITED STATES.

New York was visited on Monday, the 21st ult., by a terrific tornado and thunder shower. A New York paper thus summarises the damage done:—"It lasted only thirty minutes, but in that short space of time it did a great deal of damage. It began about ten minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon. More houses were injured, more trees uprooted, and more awnings blown to strings than ever before by any one storm in this city. Ten or fifteen large-size trees were torn up by the roots and prostrated in Union-square alone, three or four of the largest in Tompkins-square were blown down, a church in Fifty-fourth street was nearly demolished, carts and carriages, with their contents, were actually capsized in the streets by the force of the wind, chimneys were hurled down, blinds torn from their hinges, and signs and awnings scattered in wild confusion in every direction; brick and wooden houses, in a number of streets, were more or less damaged—some very seriously; vessels forced from their moorings and blown into the river; the American Flint Glass works partially demolished at Hunter's Point, killing two men and wounding seven; shrubbery in hundreds of gardens utterly prostrated, and the streets flooded with water, so that they looked like running rivers. New York was, in fact, submerged for about half an hour."

The floods which have lately deluged the great Mississippi valley and the Central Atlantic States have done enormous injury. The aggregate losses resulting from these outpourings from the skies have been computed by the best authorities to amount to 33,000,000 dollars.

The abandonment of Salt Lake City by the Mormons is confirmed, but they intended, it appears, to have set fire to it had they not been discovered in rendezvous at Orveto City, which place it was their intention to fortify against the Government troops. General Johnston was expected to commence a forward movement. The Peace Commissioners had reached the camp.

AUSTRALIA.

A telegraphic despatch from Malta on Tuesday states that the *European* departed thence on that day for England with the Australian mails, 105 passengers, and gold valued at £138,108. Her dates of intelligence are—Sydney, May 11; Melbourne, 16; Ceylon, June 9. In Victoria the suffrage has been extended and the electoral districts are rearranged.

The import market had improved considerably. The wool and tallow markets were in an inactive state.

The line of railway from Melbourne to Sandhurst had been contracted for at £3,357,000.

The electric telegraph was completed from Melbourne to Adelaide. The production of gold was on the increase, the supply being about 25,000 ounces in excess of last year. Money was plentiful. Trade healthy. Prices tending upwards.

A bill to increase the number of the House of Assembly from 60 to 93 passed the Lower House on the 26th, and is now before the Legislative Council.

A new gold-field has been opened upon the New South Wales side of the Murray River.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By the *Celt*, which arrived at Plymouth on Friday week, we learn that Governor Sir G. Grey was prevented from coming home in consequence of the fierce struggle which continues on the frontier between the Basutos and the Orange Free State. The colonists continue neutral, but very great anxiety is excited, as large classes of them are related to the Free State Boers. Two Basuto towns, with the French mission stations, Beerseba and Mosiia, have been destroyed. At the request of the President of the Free States, Sir George Grey has undertaken immediately to mediate between the two parties. The colony is peaceful and prosperous. The *Earl of Hardwicke*, with the Chief Justice, Sir William Hodges, arrived on the 15th of May.

The Livingstone expedition arrived at the Cape on the 21st of April. Dr. Livingstone met with a most cordial and gratifying reception from his friends at the Cape. They presented him with an elegant silver box containing a purse of 800 guineas, and entertained him at a grand dinner on the 26th. At the banquet the doctor delivered a very interesting speech on the objects of his expedition up the Zambesi. Eight hundred persons were present at the meeting. The Livingstone expedition left Simon's Bay on the 1st of May, for the Zambesi; her Majesty's steamer *Hermes* having preceded her, to see her safely over the bar. Mrs. Livingstone, on account of indisposition, remained with her father, the Rev. Mr. Moffat. The Governor has since announced his intention to propose to Parliament the formation of five intermediate posts between the colony and the Zambesi, with a view to establish a line of monthly communication, which, it is estimated, can be carried on at an annual cost of less than £250.

REVOLUTION IN THE NORTH-WEST OF AMERICA.—A New York paper has the following remarks on the probable results of the influx of persons into British North America consequent on the discovery of the gold-fields on Fraser River:—"Three thousand persons had, at the latest accounts, left California for Fraser River, in British North America. Other thousands were ready to follow as soon as the gold accounts were confirmed. If these fare well it may be expected that the next year will see a rush from Europe to that region such as was witnessed after the gold discoveries in California. The consequence may be actually revolutionary in character. There is a country there which in point of climate, soil, resources, and commercial adaptation will compare with any State of the Union. All that is required to make it equal if not surpass California and Oregon is white labour. This, of course, gold discoveries would speedily attract. If the people were there, the well-known sagacity of the British Government would soon establish a railroad through British territory to the Pacific; while we were discussing the relative merits of our routes, they would build theirs. What effect would be produced on the destinies of the Pacific States and indeed of the whole Union by the establishment of a powerful British colony at and around Vancouver's Island, commanding the only coal depôts on the Pacific, and the only military railroad route across the continent, it well behoves the statesmen of this country to consider."

THE HARVEST IN NORTH GERMANY is thus spoken of in a letter from Stettin, dated July 3:—"The crops in Prussia and North Germany in general are good, particularly in our own province (Pomerania). Complaints, however, continue from Silesia, Saxony, and the Rhine, respecting the damage done by the heat. Eastern and Western Prussia have reason to hope for a good middling crop. The news from Bohemia and the kingdom of Saxony is very satisfactory, and what has been said of a failure of the crops in Hungary refers, as now appears, to single districts only. The weather is now very changeable here. We have daily some slight showers of rain, which is not usual at this time of the year."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—An important deputation, consisting of the representatives of several influential public bodies, and accompanied by a large number of members of Parliament, had an interview with Lord Derby on Tuesday, to advocate the abolition of the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly, and the opening up of the whole of their territories to colonisation. Mr. Christy and Mr. Roebuck very ably stated the case of the deputation; and Lord Derby, without committing himself to the adoption of any specific measures, gave the deputation every reason to hope that he would value the interests of humanity and civilisation before those of a fur monopoly, and that he would carry out in the valleys of the Saskatchewan and the Red River the same colonising policy which he is about to develop in New Caledonia—upon which territory, owing to the recent gold discoveries on Thompson's and Fraser's Rivers, so large a share of public attention is now being directed.

GRAND BANQUET AT THE TRINITY HOUSE.—The annual entertainment of the Trinity Corporation took place on Saturday evening last at the Trinity House, Tower-hill. The dinner was served up in the model-room. The Prince Consort, accompanied by the Marquis of Aberdeen and Captain De Ros, arrived at the Trinity House shortly before seven o'clock, and was received in the grand hall by Captain Shepherd, the Deputy Master, and the whole of the Elder Brethren, all attired in the uniform of the Corporation, the band of the Grenadier Guards playing the National Anthem. His Royal Highness, who wore the dress of the brethren, with the blue ribbon, presided at the banquet as Master of the Corporation.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—At a meeting of East India proprietors, held on Wednesday, the pensions granted to Sir Colin Campbell and Sir James Outram at the previous court were confirmed; and a motion that Sir James's pension should be continued to his son was also adopted. The pension of Sir C. Campbell is £2000 per annum, and that of Sir J. Outram £1000 per annum. The Chairman stated that counsel's opinion was about to be taken as to what would be the Company's exact position after the India Bill became law.

LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A well-attended meeting of this society was held in Myddelton Hall, Islington, on Wednesday evening—George Godwin, Esq., in the chair. Papers were read by Mr. Deputy Lett, on "Sir Richard Whittington;" by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, on "Medæval Pilgrimages and their Memorials," in illustration of his fine collection of pilgrims' signs of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries; and by Professor Tennant, on "the Regalia in the Tower."

THE COLLECTIONS OF NATURAL HISTORY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—A deputation—consisting of Sir Roderick Murchison, Sir Philip de M. Grey Egerton, M.P., the Earl of Enniskillen, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and Professor Owen—waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Saturday last, and presented a memorial to her Majesty's Government against the proposed removal of the natural history collections from the British Museum. The memorial was signed by 114 promoters and cultivators of science, including members of both Houses of Parliament, the Presidents of the Royal, Linnean, Geological, Royal Geographical, Botanical, and Entomological Societies, and by nearly all the leading men of science.

THE LONDON CLERGY.—The Bishop of London gave an entertainment on Saturday last to a large body of his clergy at Fulham Palace. The ceremony of episcopal levees has been substituted by a much more acceptable method of intercourse in this novel plan which his Lordship has adopted towards his clerical brethren. The invitations were numerous, and the acceptances equally so. There was a free entrée to the palace and gardens, and a continuation of refreshment supplied during the afternoon, consisting of ice, fruits, wine, tea, coffee, &c. Formal ceremony was dispensed with, and the Bishop and his family contributed their utmost to assure their clerical guests of a sincere welcome by a most hospitable and friendly entertainment.

LONDON VISITATION.—The Bishop of London has intimated his intention of holding the primary visitation of his diocese in the course of the approaching autumn. The proceedings, which are expected to extend over three days, will take place in St. Paul's Cathedral.

EXETER HALL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES.—It is intended to recommence the services in Exeter Hall, to be conducted by clergymen of the Church of England. The first of a series of twelve services will be held on Sunday evening, the 11th of July (to-morrow).

CONSECRATION OF ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, MARYLEBONE.—Wednesday a new church, erected in Orchard-street, Portman-square, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The Bishop of Norwich, the Rector of Marylebone, and a large number of clergymen were present. The church is calculated to accommodate 1500 persons, more than 500 seats being free. The site, which was formerly occupied by a nest of wretched and overcrowded dwellings, has been purchased for its present purpose chiefly through the munificence of Lord Portman and the Duke of Portland. A schoolhouse adjoins the church. After the ceremony the Bishop of London preached a sermon in the church. The collection amounted to £164 4s. 11d.

THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening the Lady Mayoress gave an "at home" and received in the spacious apartments of the Mansion House upwards of 1800 of the aristocracy, diplomatic corps, members of the House of Commons, members of the Corporation, of the Stock Exchange, and other public bodies, as well as private friends. The Egyptian Hall, the saloons, and the grand entrance, were decorated with a profusion of the most rare and beautiful flowers.

WHEAL SION MINING COMPANY.—One Mr. F. W. Stockwell, a mining-agent, of Old Broad-street, City, caused an indictment to be preferred in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, against Mr. Alfred Jeffree and Lord Charles Pelham Clinton, the former being the secretary, and the latter a shareholder, of the Wheal Sion Mining Company, for fraud and misrepresentation in regard to the value of certain shares. The evidence entirely failed to prove any ground whatever for such a charge, and verdicts of "Not Guilty" were returned. Lord Campbell remarked at the conclusion of the case:—"I must say, gentlemen, this is a most improper and scandalous prosecution, and reflects the highest discredit upon the prosecutor. It is lamentable to see how charges of this kind may be brought against most innocent and honourable members of society, and I hope some check will be given to such vexatious prosecutions."

LORD CLINTON.—The long-pending charge of fraud against Lord Charles Pelham Clinton was tried before Lord Campbell and a special jury on Monday. The prosecution, however, completely broke down, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" without hearing counsel for the defence.

IN THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, on Tuesday, the proprietors of the Old Bank at Lewes, Sussex, sued the South-Eastern Railway Company to recover damages for publishing by the electric telegraph, at the several stations on that company's railway, that the Lewes Old Bank had stopped payment, there being no foundation for such a statement. The company acknowledged their error, but refused to give up the author of the statement. It was followed by a run upon the bank next day, which must have caused it to stop had not the London agents, hearing of the rumour, prepared the bank for the consequences. They obtained a verdict—damages, £2000.—On the same day an action in this court was decided whereby Mr. Richards, a gentleman residing in Somersetshire, but staying, in March last, at a London hotel, recovered £75 damages from a chemist in Great Portland-street, named Cocking. The complainant, having heartburn after a hearty dinner, went in and asked for a glass of fluid magnesia. The chemist, according to the plaintiff, gave him a glass of Sir W. Burnett's dis-infecting fluid, which nearly poisoned him, and put him to an expense of £20 for medical assistance.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, on Wednesday, an action was brought against the Great Northern Railway Company by the executors of the late Mr. George Cox, to recover damages for his widow and six children, in consequence of his having been killed at the Colney-hatch station on the 20th August last; and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages £1000.—In the same Court, and on the same day, a like action was brought against the North-Western Railway Company, to recover damages for injuries which Mr. Kerby had sustained in the accident which happened on their line, near Watford, on the 22nd March last; and in this case also the jury awarded £1000 damages to the plaintiff.

AT THE CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, on Tuesday, Layton Ashton, who had been a confidential clerk in the London and Westminster Bank, was indicted for various forgeries and frauds committed by him in that capacity. The prosecution in the first of the charges broke down on a technical objection; but the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny, in stealing a cheque, the property of the bank, and he was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

MADAME JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT gave a small party at her residence at Roehampton on Monday evening, on which occasion the Swedish singers now in London had the honour of serenading their fair countrywoman with a selection of their national melodies. A great deal of kindness and sympathy was evinced in their behalf by Madame Lind.

PROPOSED ASYLUM FOR INFIRM ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.—Five acres of freehold land, with other advantages, having been offered for the purpose of founding homes for infirm actors and actresses, a public meeting will be held on the 21st July at the Princess's Theatre, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object contemplated—Charles Kean, Esq., in the chair.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 828 boys and 775 girls—in all, 1603 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1605.—The deaths registered in London, which had been 1092 in the previous week, were 1241 last week. This mortality as returned for last week is rather in excess of the average as calculated for the end of June.

It is said that a coinage of double sovereigns is shortly to be issued.

THE THELLUSSEN WILL.—This great will case—one not without its moral—has been under argument before the House of Lords during the week. It is part of a suit which has lasted some sixty years. The story is thus told by the *Times*:—"It is now sixty-two years since one Peter Thellussen, late of the city of London, merchant, took stock of his worldly possessions, and found that he had £600,000 in money, and land of the annual value of £4500. The best men upon 'Change envied the rich and prosperous Peter Thellussen, who had no object of ambition unsatisfied. Peter was of a different mind; he had not nearly money enough. Let other men be satisfied to found one family; Peter was lucky enough to have three sons, and he would found three families. Peter Thellussen took the best legal advice, and made a will. He left a few trifling legacies, probably to show that no unnatural antipathy to his children tainted that will with malice. But his great fortune was all conveyed to trustees. It was to accumulate until every man, woman, and child of the offspring of Peter, and alive or begotten at the moment of Peter's death, should also be defunct. Twelve months after making this will, and sixty-one years from the present time, Peter was gathered to his unknown fathers. The will was opened, and created sensations which vibrated through the land in widening circles. There were three sons and six grandsons of the malignant old merchant then alive—all destined to live the life of Tantalus; to see this great pecunia-tree growing up before them, yet never to pluck one unit of its fruit. The terms of the will enjoined that when the last survivor of all the nine children and grandchildren should yield up his breath, then the charm was to end; the great mountain of accumulated wealth was to be divided into three portions, and one-third was to be given to each of the 'eldest male lineal descendants' of his three sons. Having thus done what he liked with his own, and excluded all his living progeny from all benefit, he ends with a whim to the Legislature worthy of Shylock appealing against mercy—he had earned his money with honesty and industry, and he hoped the Legislature would not alter his will. Of course, the first thing that followed was a Chancery suit of the fattest bulk. The litigation went up to the House of Lords, and the will was confirmed. This affair naturally made a great noise. The Legislature took it up, and, although they would not set aside the will by an *ex post facto* law, they branded Peter Thellussen's memory with the imputation of 'vanity, illiberality, and folly;' and enacted by statute 35th and 40th of George III., cap. 98, that the power of devising property for the purpose of accumulation shall be restrained in general to twenty-one years after the death of the testator. Contemporaneously with the Chancery suit to set aside the will there was a cross suit to have the trusts of the will performed under the direction of the Court of Chancery. That suit is now sixty years old. There were also suits about post-testament acquisitions of real property, and suits about advowsons. The last survivor of the nine lives died in February, 1856, and four new bills were immediately filed. The property is now to be divided, not into thirds, but into moieties. There is, however, a question raised as to who is entitled. There are two who are eldest in point of lineage, and two who are eldest in point of personal age. Whether Lord Rendlesham and Charles Sabine Augustus Thellussen divide the estate as the eldest in lineage, or whether Thomas and Arthur take as eldest in years, we should equally desire to be able to call up old Peter Thellussen to see the division of his anticipated accumulations. The Court of Chancery has so clipped and parcelled his cake that it is not much larger than when he left it. It would be fit punishment for that purse-proud, vain, cruel old man to see that he has disinherited his own children only to fatten a generation of lawyers; that he was the dupes of his own subtlety; and that his name, instead of being associated with the foundation of a house of fabulous wealth, is only known in connection with an abortive scheme of vulgar vanity."

INDUSTRIAL SALE.—The managers of the North-West London Preventive and Reformatory Institution opened the Hanover-square Rooms on Tuesday for a sale of articles the handwork of the inmates of their establishment. The most prominent feature in the general display was the collection of articles of furniture, consisting of Sutherland, occasional, reading, and coffee tables, whatnots and canterburys, in walnut and other fancy woods, inkstands, card and envelope cases, and solitaire-boards. The sale was resumed on the following day. On Thursday Mr. Bowyer, the indefatigable honorary governor of this institution, took the inmates, of whom there are now 110, to Hampton Court, for fresh air, after a long period of hard and steady work.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. TWINING.—On Monday a deputation of the parishioners of St. Clement Danes, headed by Mr. William Nex, churchwarden, waited upon Mr. Samuel Harvey Twining, the banker, at his residence in the Strand, for the purpose of presenting him with a testimonial of their respect and esteem. The testimonial, which was executed by Messrs. Dobree and Tomlinson, silversmiths, Strand, consisted of an elegantly-engraved silver tea-tray, weighing 120 ounces, with a richly-chased pierced shell and flower border, foliage, handles, and feet; bearing an ornamental crest of the Twining family, together with the following inscription:—"Presented to Samuel Harvey Twining, Esq., by his friends and parishioners, as a tribute of their high esteem and appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him during his term of office as churchwarden of the parish of St. Clement Danes."

WEST CORNWALL ELECTION.—Mr. J. St. Aubin was elected member for West Cornwall without a contest on Monday. His speech on the hustings was more than ordinarily Liberal for a county member. He expressed his willingness to vote for the introduction of the ballot into such constituencies as applied for it. He approved of the foreign policy adopted by the present Government.

WORCESTER CHINA.—Messrs. Kerr and Co., of the Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester, received on Wednesday week an order from the Queen of Spain for a dinner service for sixty persons, richly gilt, and with a gold device in the centre, the service consisting of upwards of six hundred pieces. The order was executed, and left the works on the following Friday. There were upwards of one hundred hands employed upon it.

A BOILER EXPLOSION, which took place on Saturday last at the mining village of Victoria, in South Wales, has killed four men and severely injured many others. It was caused by the insane act of one of the workmen seating himself on the top of the safety-valve. The damage done to the works has been variously estimated at from £2000 to £4000; and a sad consequence of the accident is that during the repairs two hundred men will be thrown out of work.

A FARMER at Chilton Poulden, near Bridgwater, has discarded the use of the ordinary scythe in his mowing this year for an implement in all respects the same, except that it is fifteen inches shorter. It is stated that the result is a saving of one-third in the labour.

CAPTAIN WESTON, one of the heroes of Lucknow, arrived at Dorchester on Thursday week. The horses were taken from his carriage, and he was drawn into the town, to the residence of his brother, a solicitor, by the crowd who had assembled to welcome him.

KAULFACH has recently completed the cartoon of a large wall-painting which he intends to present to the National Germanique Museum, and which represents the Opening of Charlemagne's Tomb at Aix-la-Chapelle, by Otto the Great.

MR. W. EVORY BUSHNELL, a distinguished American, who had lately won and wedded the charming cantatrice Catherine Hayes, died at Biarritz on Saturday last.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—The *Times* correspondent in India states that the deputations of native villagers are not much struck by the dignity of Sir Colin Campbell, who snatches some moments from his hard-earned rest to receive them. They see emerge from the Lord Sahib's tent a plain, elderly gentleman, in a pith hat, shirt sleeves, moleskin trousers strapped over boots with many patches, to whom they are told to make "salaam," as the Commander of the great army of England! And his Staff, too—not a bit of gold or silver lace, not a sign of uniform, nor a scrap of red cloth, or a feather among them all; but this, although it may astonish, does not impress the natives—they do not understand such simplicity; it is above or outside their comprehension. And the reverence felt towards us has its material guarantee in the magnitude of our array, the number of our elephants, and the size of our guns, to the largest of which they pay individual respect by bowing as they pass.

THE SEPOY CONVICTS AT THE ANDAMANS.—The Bombay *Telegraph and Courier* writes as follows:—"The Pandey convicts do not find the Andamans a very congenial place of retreat. They have made a second attempt to escape from captivity. About a hundred of them, it appears, were under the impression that a friendly King would receive them with open arms, and have accordingly made off for the interior. The savages will soon make short work of the fugitives, and it is not likely that any of them will ever return to the seacoast. They are also of opinion that Northern Hindoostan can be easily reached by means of a short cut between Caffrestan and Burmah! It is evident that the geography of our Pandey friends is singularly defective. One of them has been hanged for endeavouring to excite a mutiny. Altogether their position is not an enviable one, and we dare say they will all long for death before it reaches them. They, however, deserve their fate, and no punishment can be too severe, considering the iniquities they committed."

The Banff Journal states that a public barometer has been set up in the fishing village of Whitehills, for the use of the fishermen. The fishermen were instructed in the use of the scale. Eight barometers lie at Edinburgh until such time as houses for their reception in northern fishing villages are erected.

In the British Postal Guide for July, 1858, the days of the week and month for three months forward are given, with the names of the foreign mails that are dispatched and due on each day. It also states whether the outward mails are dispatched in the morning or evening from the General Post Office.

Arrangements were gazetted last week granting to the agents of the Newhaven route to Paris facilities for the issue of passports to travellers producing the required certificate of identification, thus obviating the necessity of application to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

T H E P U L S Z K Y G E M S .

THIS beautiful collection of antique gems and carvings is now being exhibited at the establishment of Messrs. Howell, James, and Co. Great praise is due to its possessor for his liberality in affording to all lovers of art an opportunity of becoming acquainted with one of the most interesting branches of archaeology, and one of acknowledged importance to the student of history. The nucleus of this collection, originally formed by Count Wiczay, received many additions during the long life of Mr. Gabriel Fegewarz, and became on his death the property of Mr. Pulszky, who has extended it to its present importance and completeness. The workmanship of ancient India, the seals and cylinders of Babylonia and Persia, the relics of the more advanced civilisation of Egypt and Etruria, the chefs-d'œuvre of the Greeks and Romans, the productions of the Byzantine eras, and the treasures of the Renaissance period are all represented; and the value of the collection to a cursory visitor is greatly enhanced by an arrangement, chronological in plan where this was admissible, which has been carried out with singular completeness and accuracy of detail by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co.—a necessary labour, calling for considerable knowledge of the subject, and rendered more arduous from the fact that the collection had never before been catalogued or arranged.

From many beautiful works, possessing equal claims on our notice, we have selected the following for illustration:—

Case A.—No. 5. A cameo portrait of Alexander the Great, which, beautiful in execution, is still more remarkable from the choice and singular onyx on which it is cut; the narrow layers of colour, four in number, having been, with exquisite skill, taken advantage of by the artist in the production of the design, not only of the principal

figure, but also of a reverse, representing a Hercules wreathed with vine leaves.

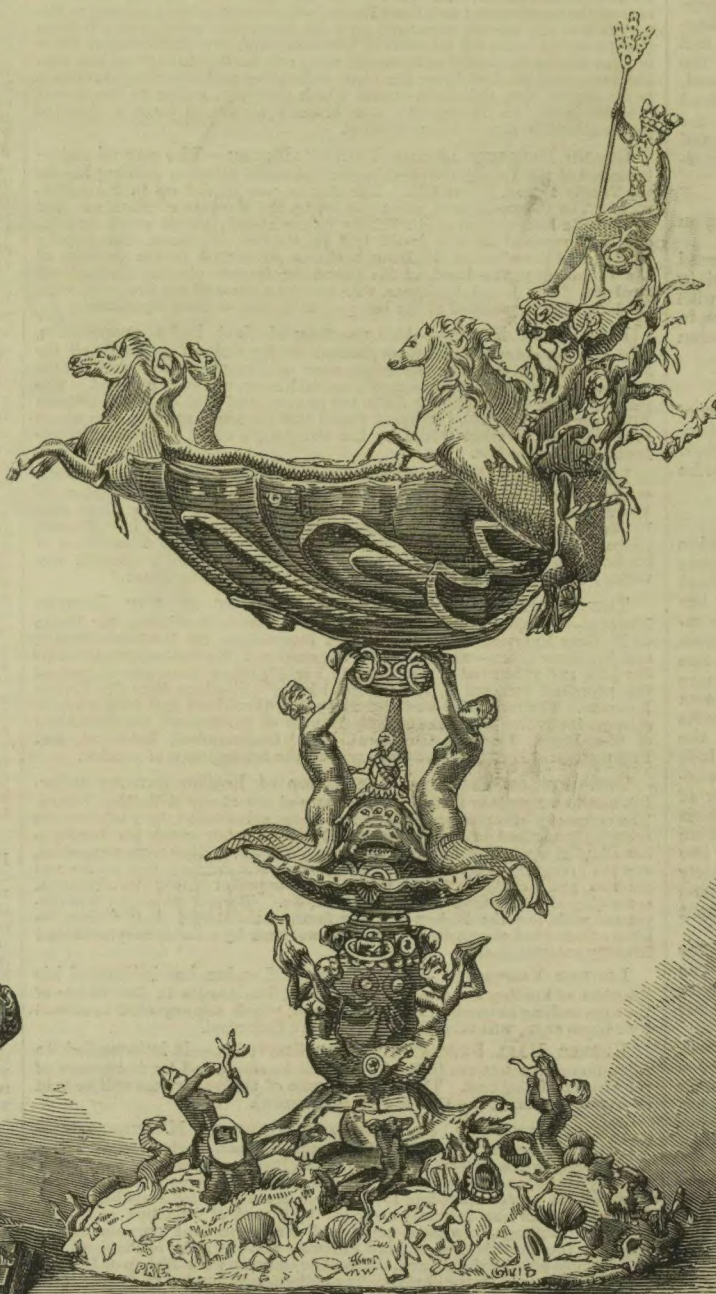
No. 9, a fine fragment of a cameo portrait of Marcus Agrippa, is a Roman work of the best period.

No. 10. A bust of the Empress Plotina, *rondé boss*—the face being formed of plasma, and the hair of yellow jasper.

Nos. 1 and 7—both heads of Jupiter. The former of Greek work, and the latter of Roman, are strikingly characteristic of the different treatment of the same subject by these two nations; and by the contrast may be observed how far the stern spirit of the conquerors of the world infused itself into the airy and graceful mythology of the Greeks.

Case B contains a choice collection of cameos, from which we illustrate—No. 2, Head of Hercules; No. 3, Head of Jupiter; No. 4, Head of Omphale; No. 6, Head of Livia, in which a portion of the gem, being transparent, is skilfully adapted to represent a veil. On No. 8—a large cameo, much broken—are Heads of Domitian and Domitia, in onyx. No. 11, Head of Hercules; and No. 12, a Persian King, sacrificing a bull—a fragment in onyx.

The entire collection numbers about six hundred gems, and in the room devoted to the exhibition are many appropriate adjuncts, a group of which we have illustrated—a magnificent lapis lazuli vase, mounted in silver-gilt and set with precious stones, representing "The Triumph of Neptune;" it bears the date of 1611; a pair of exquisite ivory carved figures, by Fiamingo; an antique bronze figure of Jupiter, of the finest Greek workmanship; and a group of cupids in *cul perdu*, middle age.



ANTIQUE BRONZES, CARVINGS, ETC.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY WATSON.



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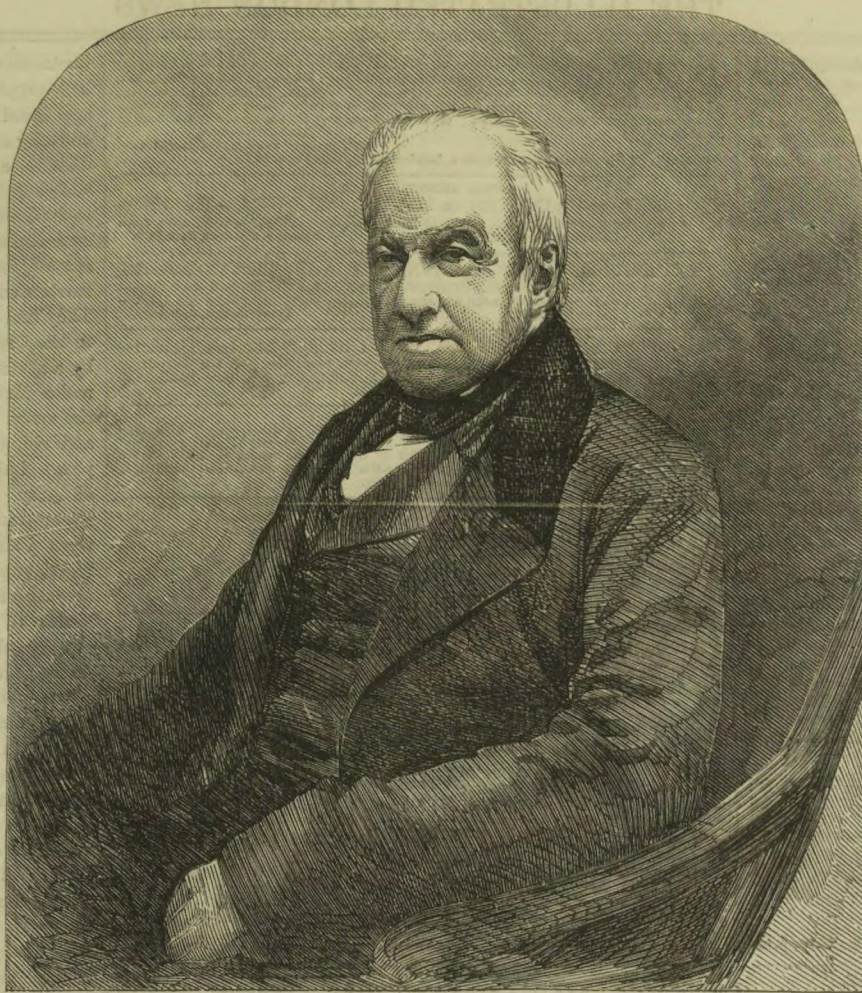
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ANTIQUE GEMS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY WATSON.

THE LATE MR. BROWN, D.C.L.

THOUGH less popularly known as a man of science than many of his contemporaries, those whose studies have enabled them to appreciate the labours of Brown rank him with the very foremost scientific men of this country. Till his time botany can scarcely be said to have a scientific foundation. It consisted of a large number of ill-observed and badly-arranged facts. By the use of the microscope, and the conviction of the necessity of studying the history of the development of the plant in order to ascertain its true structure and relations, Brown changed the face of botany. He gave life and significance to that which had been dull and purposeless. His influence was felt in every direction. The microscope became a necessary instrument in the hands of the philosophical botanist, and the history of development was the basis on which all improvement in classification was carried on. This influence extended from the vegetable to the animal kingdom. Brown had, in fact, in the beginning of the present century grasped the great ideas of growth and development which are now the beacon lights of all research in biological science.

The late Robert Brown was the son of a Scottish Episcopalian clergyman, and was born at Montrose, on the 21st of December, 1773. His academical education was acquired first at Marischal College, Aberdeen, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh, where he completed his medical studies in 1795, and in the same year accompanied a Scottish Fencible Regiment, in the double capacity of Ensign and Assistant Surgeon, to Ireland. His intense love and peculiar aptitude for botanical study had already developed itself, and recommended him to the notice of Sir Joseph Banks, who continued through life to be his sincere and ardent friend. On Sir Joseph's recommendation, and attracted by the more than golden promise which the then unexplored regions of New Holland held out to the botanical inquirer, he threw up his commissions, and in 1801 embarked as naturalist in the expedition under Captain Flinders for the survey of the Australian coasts. From this expedition he returned to England in 1805, bringing with him nearly 4000 species of plants, a large proportion of which were entirely new to science, and bringing with him, also, an inexhaustible store of new ideas in relation to the characters, distribution, and affinities of the singular vegetation which distinguishes the great continent of Australia from every other botanical region. To work out these ideas, both in relation to the plants of New Holland and in their comparison with those of other parts of the world, with wonderful sagacity, with the utmost minuteness of detail, and at the same time with the most comprehensive generalisation, was the labour of many succeeding years. His memoirs on "Asclepiadeae and Proteaceae" in the Transactions of the Linnean Society, his "Prodromus Florae Novae Hollandiae," vol. 1, published in 1810, and his "General Remarks, Geographical and Systematical, on the Botany of Terra Australis," published in 1814, revealed to the scientific world how great a master in botanical science had arisen among us. Nor was the world slow in recognising his merits. The natural system of Jussieu had hitherto made but little progress in England, or anywhere out of France; but its adoption by one who was instinctively recognised as the first botanist of the age, and the important modifications which he introduced into it, speedily compelled an almost universal assent to its principles, and led to its general substitution in place of the Linnean method. It is not our purpose here to enter into anything like a detailed account of the numerous memoirs contained in the transactions of societies and in the appendices to the most important books of travels or voyages of discovery in which he shed new and unexpected light on many of the most difficult problems in the reproduction, the anatomy, the distribution, the characters, and the affinities of plants. It is sufficient to say that the universal consent of botanists recognised the title conferred upon him by his illustrious friend Alexander von



THE LATE MR. ROBERT BROWN, KEEPER OF BOTANY IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAULL AND POLYBLANK.

Humboldt of "Botanicorum facile Princeps;" and that nearly every scientific society, both at home and abroad, considered itself honoured by the enrolment of his name in the list of its members. After the death of Dryander, in 1810, he received the charge of the noble library and splendid collections of Sir Joseph Banks, who bequeathed to him their enjoyment for life. At a later period they were, with his assent, transferred to the British Museum, and for the last thirty years he has been Keeper of Botany in that national establishment. He received, also, during the Administration of Sir Robert Peel, a pension of £200 per annum, in recognition of his distinguished merits. In 1833 he was elected one of the eight foreign associates of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, his competitors being Bessel, Von Buch, Faraday, Herschel, Jacobi, Meckel, Mitscherlich, Oersted, and Plana. In 1839 the Council of the Royal Society awarded the Copley medal, the highest honour at their disposal, "for his discoveries during a series of years on the subject of vegetable impregnation;" and in 1849 he became President of the Linnean Society, of which he had been in early life for many years librarian. The University of Oxford conferred upon him in 1832 the honorary degree of D.C.L., in company with Dalton, Faraday, and Brewster; and he received from the King of Prussia the decoration of the highest Prussian civil order, "pour le mérite," of which order Baron von Humboldt is Chancellor. We have hitherto spoken of Robert Brown only as a man of science; but those

who were admitted to the privilege of his intimacy, and who knew him as a man, bear unanimous testimony to the unvarying simplicity, truthfulness, and benevolence of his character.

With his faculties unclouded to the last, he died on the 10th ult., surrounded by his collections, in the room which had formerly been the library of Sir Joseph Banks. "It was in the year 1810," says one of his distinguished friends, who contributed greatly to relieve the sufferings of his last illness, "that I first became acquainted with Mr. Brown, within three feet of the same place in the same room where I saw him so nearly drawing his last breath three days ago. He was the same simple-minded, kind-hearted man in November, 1810, as he was in June, 1858, nothing changed but as time changes us all." His funeral took place on the 15th ult. at the cemetery at Kensal-green, to which it was attended by a numerous concourse of his scientific and personal friends.

Our Portrait is from an excellent photograph taken by Messrs. Maull and Polyblank, for publication in their series of portraits of eminent men of the time.

MOWING, SHEARING, AND COTTAGERS' FLOWER SHOW, AT COLESHILL PARK.

THE mowing, shearing, and annual exhibition of the Cottagers' Garden Improvement Society took place in Coleshill Park, on Thursday, the 24th ult. For fourteen years the noble owner of Coleshill, the Earl of Radnor—with the view not only of exciting honourable and honest emulation among labourers in the several departments of agricultural skill, but of inducing them to attend carefully to their families and homes, and to devote their leisure hours to the cultivation of their gardens, by which their own domestic comfort might be enhanced—has held an annual gathering of these classes in his park, and awarded to them such prizes as their skill and good conduct merited. The effect of this plan (says the *Reading Mercury*, from which we take these details) has been of the most gratifying description, for we believe that Coleshill might well challenge any parish to produce a more skilful set of labourers, or more orderly and well-conducted cottagers. Coleshill may fairly be regarded as a model parish. Its cottages are all new within the last few years, affording every accommodation that a family can require: the gardens are extremely well cultivated, and the whole aspect of the place is one highly gratifying to behold.

For the mowing prizes on the 24th ult. there were seventy competitors, and between thirty and forty for shearing. The exhibition of vegetables and flowers by cottagers was remarkably good; and so keen was the competition that the judges experienced considerable difficulty in making their awards.

The Coleshill meeting was this year invested with additional interest, from the fact that it had been arranged to present the venerable patron (who is in his eightieth year) with an address. The visitors from Faringdon, Shrivenham, and Highworth were numerous. There were altogether several hundreds of people in the park, among whom was a large number of elegantly-dressed ladies. At the residence of Mr. Moore, the respected steward of the Earl of Radnor, visitors were liberally entertained.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the whole of the competitors, numbering about 130, were assembled beneath a large awning to partake of a dinner which had been provided for them. At the conclusion of the meal, and when grace had been said, Mr. E. Martin-Atkins proposed the health of the Earl of Radnor. The toast was received with rounds of thoroughly hearty cheers.

The Earl of Radnor said: I am much obliged to you for drinking my health with so much cordiality, and I drink all your good healths in return. Having done this, I must now say a few words. Before this day next year I shall have reached my eightieth year, and I can hardly expect the pleasure of again meeting you; therefore I beg of you to take the parting advice of an old friend. Although it is



MOWING, SHEARING, AND COTTAGERS' FLOWER SHOW, AT COLESHILL PARK.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRIZES.

good to have skill in shearing and in mowing—though strength is a good thing—there is something more valuable which all of you, both the successful and unsuccessful to-day, may possess. You may acquire skill and strength, but there is something more you should all strive to acquire, and that is honesty, sobriety, and truthfulness. My recommendation is that you should practise these things. Every man can be sober, every man can be honest, and every man can be truthful. As a parting word from an old friend I beg you to lay that to heart, and in all your actions be careful to be honest, sober, and truthful. I drink most heartily all your good healths (Cheers).

Mr. E. W. Moore then proposed, amidst vehement cheering, the health of Lady Mary Bouverie, daughter of the noble Earl. His Lordship having returned thanks, the company left the tent.

The presentation of the address to the Earl of Radnor was the next step in the interesting proceedings. Visitors having taken seats on the lawn, and the successful competitors and spectators being assembled near the entrance, a deputation of gentlemen—consisting of the Revs. H. Barne, J. Morland, H. Major, and T. Gilbert, and E. Martin-Atkins, Esq., G. Butler, Esq., with several agriculturists—left Mr. Moore's house to proceed to the entrance of the lawn, where stood the venerable Earl of Radnor, to receive an address which had been numerous signed by the magistrates, clergy, ministers of all denominations, and indeed by all classes, expressive of their respect for his Lordship, and of their due sense of the many benefits conferred upon the neighbourhood by his kindness. The Rev. Mr. Barne was the spokesman upon the occasion, and acquitted himself very gracefully. The Earl of Radnor made a most feeling reply; and, in the course of his few but apposite remarks, said it had been his object through life to promote the welfare of the labouring classes, to raise them in their own estimation, and in the estimation of others; and if he had succeeded in doing so he had only done his duty.

The noble Earl then distributed the prizes which had been awarded to the successful competitors.

This part of the proceedings having been concluded, the labourers and others took their departure homewards, giving three hearty cheers for the Earl of Radnor.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 11.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 12.—Allied Army evacuated the Crimea, 1856.
TUESDAY, 13.—Sir C. Campbell appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—The Bastille demolished, 1789. [1857.]
THURSDAY, 15.—St. Swithin.
FRIDAY, 16.—Branger died, 1857.
SATURDAY, 17.—Dr. Watts born, 1674. Moon's 1st quarter, 8h. 39m., p.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 49	2 17	2 45	3 11	3 38	4 0	4 25
4 47	5 9	5 32	5 51	6 16	6 36	6 58

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Titians, Alboni, Spezia, Ortolani, Piccolomini, Belletti, Violelli, Benvenuto, Rossi, Aldighieri, and Giuglini. The following arrangements have been made.—TUESDAY, JULY 13, last night, but one of the Subscription, LUCREZIA BORGIA, and Divertissement from LA SONNAMBULA, with Mme. Rosati (her last appearance but one), Mlle. Pocchini (her last appearance). THURSDAY, JULY 15, Sig. Giuglini's Benefit, first time this season, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR; Edgardo, Sig. Giuglini. After which, a Divertissement from LA SONNAMBULA, in which Mme. Rosati will make her last appearance; Pascello's Operetta LA SERVA PADRONA, in which Mlle. Pocchini will make her last appearance; and the "Italian in Algeria," including the celebrated TRIO PAPPATACI, with Sig. Giuglini, Violelli, and Rossi. SATURDAY, JULY 17 (last night of the Subscription), IL TROVATORE, the National Anthem, and a Divertissement, in which Mlle. Borchetti will appear. Applications to be made at the Box-office, at the Theatre.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Monday and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, by Mr. C. Kean; Portia, by Mrs. C. Kean. Preceded by the New Farce, in one act, entitled DYING FOR LOVE.

THEATRE ROYAL, SADLERS' WELLS.—Mr. B. Webster, Manager.—The popular American Comedians.—Positively the last Six Nights of Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, the original Irish Boy and Yankee Gal.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, THE FAIRY CIRCLE.—By Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams. IN AND OUT OF PLACE. To conclude with BARNEY THE BARON.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Positively the last Six Nights of SIE WILLIAM DON, who will appear in Two Pieces Every Evening. Mr. Benjamin Webster, Madame Celeste, Mr. Paul Bedford, and Miss Mary Keeley—the great artists of the Adelphi Company—are engaged, and will appear on Monday, July 19, in THE GREEN BUSHES.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—ARRANGEMENTS for the WEEK
ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 17.—Monday, open at 9. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, open at 10. Admission on the above days, One Shilling. Children, half-price. Friday, open at 12. Mr. Benedict's Grand Festival Concert of 1000 Performers. Admission, 5s., or by Tickets purchased on or before Wednesday, July 14th, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. extra. Saturday, from 10 to 12. Open at 12. Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. The Fountains play daily. The Bands, Great Organ, and other Musical Performances throughout the Day. Lecture by the Rev. C. Boutell, M.A., every afternoon (except Friday) on the different departments of the Palace. The Wind Band in the grounds until Half-past Eight, forming an agreeable promenade, among the particular floral attractions of which may now be noted, the Rosary, with its thousands of blossoms, the Vases and Beds on the Terrace brilliant with Scarlet Geraniums, Calceolarias, &c., the hundreds of varieties of Fuchsias in the Alhambra Court, the Hanging Baskets, and other parts of the Palace, the Water Lilies, with the tropical Plants, &c., &c., now in great perfection. Every facility afforded to Excursionists and large parties, particulars of which may be obtained of the Secretary.

ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—WALLETTS CELEBRATED EQUESTRIAN COMPANY.—Mr. W. F. Walllett begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public that he has made arrangements with the present Lessees of the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square, to open that popular and magnificent Establishment for a short season. Two performances daily. The Grand Midday Entertainment commences at Half-past Two o'clock; and that in the Evening opening at Seven o'clock commencing at Eight o'clock, with an unrivalled Troupe of Artists, and his stud of Beautiful Horses. Great Success of the Delavanti Family. Admission: Private Boxes from 2s. 2d. to 12s. each; Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 3s.; Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Private Boxes and Stalls can only be secured at the Alhambra Palace, Leicester-square; and at Mitchell's Library. Box-office open from Ten a.m. until Five p.m. No fee for booking places. Children and Invalids receive one-half-price to all parts except the Gallery. Under the direction of Messrs. Howes and Cushing. The most perfect ventilating apparatus has been recently constructed, under the direction of an eminent engineer, and the Alhambra Palace is now the coolest building in Europe.—N.B. Season Tickets of the Great United States' Circus are not admissible.

THE SWEDISH NATIONAL SINGERS at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—These celebrated singers, who had the honour to appear before Her Majesty, at Buckingham Palace, in their National Costumes, will give a series of MORNING and EVENING CONCERTS at the above Hall, assisted by the celebrated violinist, Mlle. Sophie Hamler, and the eminent pianist, Mr. Eben. Accompanied by Mr. George Loder, Com. Conductor. Opening Monday Morning, July 12, and every Evening during the week at Eight o'clock. Morning performances, Mondays and Saturdays, at Three o'clock. Stalls (numbered), 3s.; unreserved seats, 2s.; gallery, 1s., to be had of all the principal music-sellers; and at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly.—N.B. The programme will be varied on each occasion.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.
The NEW SERIES of ILLUSTRATIONS by Mr. and Mrs. Reed (late Miss P. Horton) EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at Eight; Saturday Afternoon, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.; Stalls secured without extra charge; at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street; and at Cramer, Beale, and Co's, 201, Regent-street.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL.—358th CONCERT.—Messrs. Raynor and Pierce, in returning thanks for the great patronage bestowed on the CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, announce their LAST REPRESENTATION in London, which must positively terminate on SATURDAY, JULY 31, owing to the commencement of their provincial engagements.

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.—The COLOURED OPERA TROUPE (eight in number) will repeat their MORNING PERFORMANCES of refined NEGRO MUSIC, in full Costumes, on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, JULY 14th and 21st. Tickets and particulars of Mr. W. Ollivier, 19, Old Bond-street, and at the Rooms.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S NEW ADDITION, the atrocious assassins ORSINI and PIRRI, guillotined for attempting the life of the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress, to the horror of all Europe. Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square. Admission, 1s.; extra rooms, 6d. Open from Eleven till Nine.

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in aid of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, on AUGUST 31, SEPTEMBER 1, 2, and 3, 1858.—Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe, Madame Castellani, Madame Alboni, Miss Dolby, and Madame Viardot Garcia; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Tamburini, Signor Reont, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Belletti. Organist, Mr. Stimpson. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Outline of the Performances:—Tuesday Morning, Elijah, Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning, Eli, Costa. Thursday Morning, Messiah, Handel. Friday Morning—Judith (a New Oratorio), Henry Leslie; Lauda Sion, Mendelssohn; Service in C, Beethoven. Tuesday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Overture (Siege of Corinth), Rossini; Aida and Galatea (with additional Accompaniments by Costa), Handel; Overture (Die Freyschütz), Weber; Selections from Opera, &c.; Overture (Fra Diavolo), Aubert. Wednesday Evening—Miscellaneous Concert, comprising Symphony (Jupiter), Mozart; Cantata (To the Sons of Art), Mendelssohn; Overture (Guillaume Tell), Rossini; Selections from Opera, &c.; Overture (Zampa), Herold. Thursday Evening—A Miscellaneous Concert, comprising the Scotch Symphony (In a minor), Mendelssohn; Serenata (composed for the occasion of the Marriage of the Princess Royal), Costa; Overture (Athenianist), Spohr; Selections from Opera, &c.; Overture (Euryanthe), Weber. Friday Evening—Full Dress Ball.

Parties requiring detailed Programmes of the Performances may have them forwarded by post; or may obtain them on or after the 20th July (with any other information desired), on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennet's-hill, Birmingham. J. F. LEEHAM, Chairman.

BOSTON, SLEAFORD, and MIDLAND COUNTIES RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company are prepared to receive TENDERS for LOANS, in sums of £100 and upwards, for three or five years. Interest at 4s. per cent. payable half-yearly.—Applications to be addressed to Messrs. Staniland and Chapman (the Company's Solicitors), at Boston; or to the Secretary, at the Company's Offices in London.

Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Officers, 19, Melton-street, Euston-square, London, N.W., 19th June, 1858.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The Fifty-fourth Annual Exhibition, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), open from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS will shortly CLOSE their TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, now open at their GALLERY, 63, Pall-mall (near St. James's Palace), daily, from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s.; Season Ticket, 5s.

ROSA BONHEUR'S NEW PICTURES, "Landais Peasants Going to Market," and "Morning in the Highlands," together with her Portrait, by Ed. Dubuffe, are NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 108, New Bond-street. Admission, 1s.—Open from Nine till six.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is OPEN to the Public at the French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. Open from Nine to Six daily.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS will read at ST. MARTIN'S HALL on Wednesday afternoon, July 14, at Three o'clock (for the LAST TIME), his CHRISTMAS CAROL, on Thursday Evening, July 15, at Eight o'clock (for the LAST TIME), THE FOUR TRAVELLERS, DOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN, and Mrs. GAMP.—Stalls (numbered and reserved), 5s.; area and galleries, 2s. 6d.; unreserved seats, 1s. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Publishers, 193, Piccadilly; and at St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre.

DRAMATIC COLLEGE.—FIVE ACRES of FREEHOLD LAND, with other advantages, having been OFFERED for the purpose of FOUNDED HOMES for Aged and Infirmary Actors and Actresses, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, at the ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects contemplated. CHARLES KEAN, Esq., in the Chair. The Chair will be taken at One o'clock precisely. The Pit and Gallery will be thrown open, and admission to the other parts of the house by Tickets only, to be obtained on application to Mr. Sams, Royal Library, 1, St. James-street. The doors will be opened at half-past twelve o'clock. Committee Room, Freemasons' Tavern, July, 1858.

HYDROPATHY, Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey, three miles from the Camp at Aldershot. Physician, EDWARD W. LANE, M.A., M.D.

VISIT the QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, Hawkhurst, Kent, for Scenery and Satisfaction. No Ascot or Derby Week.

HOUSE PROPERTY.—To persons who are in quest of a thorough good investment. For satisfactory reasons, an estate of FOUR large HOUSES is to be SOLD, built in the best manner, and producing from tenants, where loss is out of the question, 100 guineas a year profit rent for a good term of years, and for which, to effect a ready sale, only £1000 is asked.—Apply at 61, Trinity-square, Borough; but not on Mondays or Tuesdays.

FLOWER SEEDS.—Choice Cineraria, Calceolaria, Primula, Fimbraria, Brompton, Intermediate, and Emperor double German Stock, double German Wallflower, double Carnation, double Pinks, Chaler and Paul's double Hollyhock, each sort, 1s. per packet. 30 sorts hardy perennials and biennials, for 7s. 6d.; 20, for 5s.; 10, for 2s. 6d., sent post-paid.—BUTLER and McCULLOCH, Seedsmen, South Row, Covent-garden Market, London.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN wishes to meet with three or four Pupils, between the ages of 11 and 16 years, to whom he could act as Companion and Tutor during the time intervening between the middle of August and the middle of October. He would undertake to read with them on any subject which might be desired, excepting foreign languages. In the event of the Advertiser being successful, he proposes to secure ample accommodation at some cheerful and healthy place within an easy distance of London, and to take some of his own servants with him to assist in doing the necessary work. Communications to be addressed, before the 16th of July, to R. H. F., care of Mr. Calder, Bathurst-street, Hyde Park, London, W. Most satisfactory references can be given, if required.

INDIA.—MILITARY FIELD GLASSES of the very finest description, with all the recent improvements, same as supplied to Sir Colin Campbell and the chief officers now serving in India. An immense variety to select from at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

MICROSCOPES.—J. AMADIO'S Improved COMPOUND MICROSCOPE, £2 2s.; Students', £3 13s. 6d. "Both these are from Amadio, of Throgmorton-street, and are excellent of their kind, the more expensive one especially."—Household Words, No. 345. A large assortment of Achromatic Microscopes.

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of size, form, and price, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the celebrated small and powerful Opera and Race Glasses invented and made by Voigtlander, Vienna. N.B.—Deerstalking Glasses and Telescopes of all kinds.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851.—A valuable, powerful, newly-invented, very small waistcoat-pocket Glass, the size of a walnut, by which a person can see the Exhibition in the most satisfactory manner, and for every purpose on the Race-course and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at four to six miles. They are invaluable for shooting, deer-stalking, yachting, to sportsmen, gamekeepers, and tourists. Price 30s. Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, and Slides. Every description of Optical, Mathematical, and Philosophical Instruments. Orders and all kinds of repairs executed with punctuality.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly (opposite the York Hotel).

OPERA GLASSES, TELESCOPES, &c.—SPORTSMEN AND GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel. Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD, RACE-COURSE, OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE-GLASSES weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 2½ and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Court Guards are making use of them as day and night glasses in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 3½ inches, with an extra astronomical eyepiece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moons, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision, become impaired, is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent change to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of ringing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

NOTICE to SUBSCRIBERS.—Single copies of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, on and after July 3rd, 1858, will not be kept on Sale longer than Four Weeks from the Date of Publication, after which Monthly Parts, and Volumes for the Half-year only, can be had. A few Back Numbers from the Commencement in 1842, to June, 1858, are still on Sale.

Office, 198, Strand.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

SCARCELY four years have elapsed since the press drew the attention of the public to the injurious results of the system pursued by the "clothing Colonels." By cabbaging from the clothing and necessities of the soldiers they were enriched; and they gratified a martinet spirit by filling knapsacks at the cost of the men with articles to make a show on parade. Their privileges were a continual source of irritation and inefficiency, and the just remonstrances of the press caused the clothing of the different regiments to be taken out of their hands, though it had been their perquisite for ages, and be assumed entirely by the Minister of War. The press, however, which so forcibly showed up the bad system, could not inspire the chiefs of the army with adequate wisdom to establish a good one. To continue or renew and extend contracts with the clothiers,

bootmakers, saddlers, accoutrement-makers, and others who had supplied the Colonels was easy enough. New officers were appointed to perform these duties. But what to do with the clothing and accoutrements when they were delivered, and how to distribute them amongst the army scattered over every part of our wide empire—a service roughly performed under the old system by each Colonel and his agents—seems to have sorely puzzled the authorities at the War Office. They had not, like the Admiralty, a few dépôts in the dock and victualling yards, to which the contractors could deliver all the clothing and accoutrements purchased. They had Woolwich, indeed, but that was exclusively appropriated to the Ordnance; and the practice of the Artillery Corps, which, by a system well adapted to its permanent and fixed head-quarters, makes its own clothing, is not suitable to the movable portions of the army. They had the Tower, too, convenient for receiving and shipping away stores, already partially used for the purpose; but some kind of old prejudices stood in the way of fully adapting it to this modern and necessary service. From some unknown, and perhaps sinister, influence they were induced to select Weedon—an old ordnance dépôt in Northamptonshire—as the great storehouse for the clothing and accoutrements of our widely-scattered army. This blunder, the source of many others, is now to be repaired. Weedon is to be abandoned as a central storehouse, but the selection of it gave occasion to sundry malpractices.

The place is deficient of accommodation, and the officers live in neighbouring taverns or in distant Rugby. A Mr. James Sutton Elliott, in whom the Store Director must have had great confidence, was from the first appointed Chief Storekeeper, with an ample salary, but too few assistants. There was a great deal of new work to do, and no well-regulated system prescribed by which it could be done. Weedon, too, was so far from Pall-mall that Mr. Elliott was removed from inspection and control. From the very first, therefore, the business went wrong, till at length it got into irredeemable confusion, and the responsible head, charged with malversation, fled to America. At his repeated request more clerks and assistants had been successively appointed, but they were quite unable to bring into order the system which he had introduced. His superiors must, we think, have been culpable for allowing him to take a course of his own. Both the Admiralty and the Horse Guards have instituted inquiries as to the best means of keeping the public accounts. The subject has been investigated by Commissioners and Committees, and a system of account-keeping and store taking and delivering, with endless checks and counterchecks, has been recommended for all the public departments. Mr. Elliott, however, kept his accounts in his own way, not according to the system followed in the Ordnance, and his superiors did not interfere to alter his plans. If they were not intended to facilitate fraud they answered this purpose. His books were not balanced, and his accounts of stores received and delivered never enabled him to show what quantities were on hand. They could only be guessed at or ascertained by actual counting. Ledgers were in arrear for more than a year; vouchers were not forthcoming; they were lost in "a deluge of papers." New supplies which were never unpacked seem to have been sent away, or sold by auction as "obsolete" or unserviceable stores. Boots which cost the public 10s. or 11s. a pair were bought in quantities at auctions by a Jew for 5s. 5d., and, incredible as it may seem, afterwards redelivered to Government in fulfilment of a contract at 12s. a pair. Contractors bribed the surveyors, substituted false for true patterns, palmed inferior goods off on the public; and so rampant was wrong that the honest surveyor was dismissed and the honest dealer gave up contracting. The mode of inspecting the goods received was eminently faulty. Labourers earning a few shillings a week were made responsible for the suitableness of articles of which they had no knowledge, and could pass or reject supplies worth several thousand pounds, while a glass of brandy-and-water or a guinea was an object of importance to them. When a fitting man was appointed means were found to get rid of him. That charges of bribery were made and generally believed, and that the price of goods supplied to the public was thereby enhanced, or inferior goods supplied, were the natural consequences of such a loose system; and it is more surprising that it lasted so long than that it came to such a disreputable end. All the old evils which the Audit Office was established to check were rampant; and we must say though Mr. Elliott be guilty that his superiors cannot be exonerated from blame. A fatality, indeed, appears to hang over the administration of the army; and either a want of the faculty of organisation in the Ministers, or a sacrifice of duty to the paltry object of conciliating political support, continually wastes the ample resources and lessens the military reputation of the nation.

We derive our information from a report of a Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into public contracts. It gives a correct picture of the venality of underlings, the neglect or carelessness of their superiors, and of the gains which unscrupulous tradesmen thereby make at the expense of the public. The searching inquiry opens the doors of office and exposes its mean secrets, explains some of the arts of contractors, lets us into the mysteries of surveying stores, and shows how false patterns can be substituted for true ones, to secure the reception of inferior articles, to the destruction of the comfort, or even the lives, of the soldiers. The investigations of the Committee, by throwing much light into this dark official nook, have conferred a benefit on the public; and neither the press nor the public will allow the subject to drop until the management of this department of the army be made as regular and systematic as that of the Bank of England.

EVERY one remembers the ill-advised proceedings of the British Government during the war against Russia when it attempted to raise recruits within the territories of the United States—proceedings which went near to kindle a war between England and America. Every one may remember too that the offer of our loyal and noble colony of Canada to raise one regiment, if not two, for service in the Crimea was ungraciously, if not contemptuously, set aside, for what reasons the Ministry never condescended to explain. But since those days the Government has grown wiser,

Its eyes were opened by the churlishness of the United States, and it learned, though somewhat late, to render justice to the excellent spirit of the Canadians. When under the pressure of the great Indian rebellion, Canada offered to raise a regiment and place it at the disposal of the mother country. The offer was cordially accepted, and in an incredibly short space of time the 100th Regiment, recruited entirely in Upper and Lower Canada, was enrolled and completed. It is the first time in English history that a colony has been invited or allowed to perform such a service; and the success attending the effort, and the good feeling which it has both elicited and created, are such as are certain to turn it into a precedent, to the mutual advantage of the colonies and of the mother country. Last week the first detachment of this gallant corps arrived on English ground, having been conveyed direct from Quebec to Liverpool by the *Indian*, one of the fine line of screw steamers belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company. Such were the admirable arrangements for disembarkation that the detachment, consisting of nearly 500 men, were landed with comfort and ease in the unprecedentedly short space of five minutes. The remainder are expected to arrive at the same port in a few days by the same Company's new ship *Nova Scotian*. The Canadians have performed their part in this business with so much zeal, devotion, and kind feeling that we should be sorry if an impression, sought to be produced by a writer in an influential daily contemporary, obtained any strength among them. The writer, who signs "One who was present with the 100th," states that from the moment of the arrival of the regiment at Liverpool to its reaching the camp at Shorncliffe, where it is now stationed,

"there was not one solitary cheer given by the people of any locality through which the regiment passed, nor the slightest recognition made of the loyalty of the people of Canada, whose sons and residents have furnished the only corps ever raised and sent to England from one of her colonies. I am informed, however, on good authority, that the magistrates of Liverpool did swear in a number of special constables to preserve the peace of the town from the assaults of the Canadians. Fortunately, these wise precautions were not needed, as the behaviour of the men of the 100th has been exemplary, and not a prisoner was with the regiment either on embarkation or disembarkation. I know that the officers and men of the corps feel keenly the cold reception which they have received."

If this writer be not a citizen of the United States, and one of the few who still entertain the delusive hope that Canada will at some future time form part of that great Republic, he ought to have made some allowance for the ignorance of the English villagers and others on the line of march. If he be a Yankee he is to be excused; but if an Englishman or a Canadian, he ought to have known better than to attribute to studied neglect or ingratitude what is more likely to be solely attributable to want of knowledge. The return of English regiments from service in the colonies is no very unusual circumstance in England, and seldom creates more interest than any ordinary assemblage of redcoats in a country town. The arrival of the gallant Canadians, if the writer's account be correct, was doubtless mistaken for one of these very common occurrences, and for that reason, and that alone, excited no particular enthusiasm. His statement that special constables were sworn in at Liverpool to keep the peace has been expressly contradicted, and is without the slightest foundation. If this fine corps will at any time march through London, the authorities having previously intimated through the press and other channels of information the day and the hour, we will undertake to say that there will be no necessity for special constables, and that they will have a reception warm and enthusiastic enough to prove to them and to the Canadians generally that the English people, as far as the metropolis can represent them, fully appreciate and reciprocate the good feeling of that noblest and most valuable of all our colonies—Canada.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, left Buckingham Palace at half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon for the camp at Aldershot. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were conducted to their carriage by the Marquis of Exeter, Earl Delawarr, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Abercorn, Viscount Newport, and Lord Bagot. A detachment of Life Guards formed the escort from Buckingham Palace to the private station at Vauxhall of the South-Western Railway. Her Majesty travelled by a special train to the Farnborough station, and arrived at the Royal Pavilion at six o'clock. Marshal the Duke of Malakoff arrived at the Pavilion the same evening, on a visit to her Majesty, and had the honour of joining the Royal dinner party. Major-General Knollys, Major-General Lawrence, Major-General Lord W. Paulet, Major-General the Hon. A. Spencer, Major-General Lawrence, Colonel Warde, R.A., and Colonel Clark Kennedy, A.Q.M.G., had also the honour of dining with her Majesty. The band of the 15th Regiment played during dinner.

On Tuesday, at half-past ten, the Queen left the pavilion to review the division at Aldershot. The Prince Consort and the Duke of Cambridge accompanied her Majesty, who was attended by Lady Churchill, the Equerries in Waiting, the Adjutant and Quartermaster General, and the Staff. Marshal the Duke of Malakoff likewise accompanied the Queen. Her Majesty returned to the pavilion at three o'clock, and subsequently drove round the camp and inspected several of the huts and tents. The commanding officers of the several regiments had the honour of being invited to dine with her Majesty. The band of the 67th Regiment played during dinner. In the evening the Queen and Prince Consort honoured the amateur theatrical performance by the officers with their presence.

On Wednesday, soon after ten o'clock, the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and the Princess Helena, drove in an open carriage to Poyle Park, distant about three miles from the camp, where her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice mounted their horses, and were present at a field-day of the Aldershot division under Lieut.-Gen. Knollys. The Princess Helena followed in an open carriage.

The Queen returned to the Pavilion at half-past one o'clock, and left again at four p.m. for the Farnborough station, where a special train was in waiting, which conveyed the Royal party to Gosport in a couple of hours. The Royal standard was hoisted at Osborne at seven o'clock.

The Court will, it is said, remain at Osborne until about the 10th of August. A visit to Cherbourg to meet the Emperor and Empress of the French is talked of; and a trip up the Rhine is also determined upon.

THE BELGIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians, their Royal and Imperial Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, and his Royal Highness the Count of Flanders took leave of her Majesty the Queen on Monday afternoon, and proceeded to St. Leonards-on-Sea, en route to Belgium. The Queen and Prince Consort conducted his Majesty and the members of his family to the principal entrance of the Palace, where the King was handed into his carriage by the Master of the Horse. The Royal party quitted the Palace at five minutes past three o'clock, and proceeded to the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway. The King passed the night at Starkey's Royal Victoria Hotel, where the ex-Royal family are at present sojourning, and on the following morning left by special train for Dover, where the Royal party immediately embarked for Ostend.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has returned to the White Lodge in Richmond Park, attended by Major Lindsay and Mr. Gibbs.

The marriage of Lady Agnes Grosvenor, daughter of the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, with Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., was solemnised on Thursday se'night at St. George's Church, Hanover-square.

PRINCE ALFRED AT THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.—These Lakes, which were honoured a few weeks ago by the presence of the Prince of Wales, were visited last week by Prince Alfred. His Royal Highness and suite arrived at the Railway Hotel, Killarney, at three o'clock on Tuesday week. A carriage and fresh horses were taken, and the Royal party proceeded through Lord Kenmare's demesne and pleasure-grounds to Ross Castle, where they embarked on board a six-oared boat, the sailor Prince taking his place at the helm, and rowed away to Innisfallen. After a brief inspection of the island and its monastic ruins, they re-embarked, and proceeded to Glengarriff, where they dined. After dinner they rowed through Torc Lake, minutely exploring Dingle Bay and every nook and corner around that delightful sheet of water, to the boathouse at Muckross, where they again landed. Arrived at the Eagle's Nest, a grand salute of cannon greeted his Royal Highness. The party thence proceeded through the pass to the Upper Lakes, and on to Derryunihi, better known in the good old times as Hyde's Cottage; and, having disembarked, the Royal party proceeded direct to Kenmare, where they embarked on board the *Black Eagle*, and steamed away to Valencia, arriving there on Wednesday morning. An engraving of the Lower Lakes of Killarney will be found at page 36.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have left Hamilton House for Plombières, in order to meet the distinguished company who are about to assemble at that place.

The *Gazette de Dusseldorf* announces that on the 10th of August the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess Frederick William, will meet the Queen of England and the Prince Consort at Cologne, and thence the distinguished party will proceed to Coblenz and Stolzenfels.

A marriage is contemplated between Colonel Conroy, Grenadier Guards, son of the late Sir John Conroy, Bart., and Miss Marshall, a relative of Lady Vassal Webster and Lord Montague.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

WE regret to have to announce the failure a second time of the attempt to submerge the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The following particulars of the mishap from the *Cork Reporter* of Monday will be read with interest:—

The *Niagara* and *Gorgon*, attached to the squadron for the laying of the Transatlantic cable, arrived in Queenstown at an early hour this morning. We regret having to announce that the object of the expedition has for the present failed, and we shall now give our readers such particulars of the events which occurred in the course of the undertaking as we have been able to collect. The *Agamemnon* and her tender the *Valorous*, and the *Niagara* and her tender the *Gorgon*, sailed from Plymouth on the 10th of June; each of the great vessels carrying about 1500 miles of cable, with a new and improved apparatus for paying it out (engraved in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* last week) which it was calculated would have allowed for any strain or unequal motion of the ships, as the very speed of the vessels regulated, by automatic arrangements, the rate at which the coil was to be discharged. After having been three days at sea the expedition was overtaken by a fearful gale, which continued without intermission for nine days. On the seventh day of this heavy weather the ships, which had kept together, had to part company, and the *Agamemnon* was obliged to scud before the wind for thirty-six hours, and her captain for some time entertained serious apprehensions for her safety.

All the vessels having at length arrived at their central point of junction, the first splice of the cable was made on the 26th. After having paid out two-and-a-half miles each, owing to an accident on board the *Niagara*, the cable parted. The ships having again met, the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but after they had each paid out forty miles it was reported that the current was broken, and no communication could be made between the ships. Having cast off this loss, they met for the third time and recovered the connection of the cable on the 28th. They then started afresh, and the *Niagara* having paid out over 150 miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the fatal announcement was made upon Tuesday, the 29th, at nine p.m., that the electric current had ceased to flow. As the necessity of abandoning the project for the present was now only too manifest, it was considered that the opportunity might as well be availed of to test the strength of the cable. Accordingly, this immense vessel, with all her stores, &c., was allowed to swing to the cable, and, in addition, a strain of four tons was placed upon the breaks, yet, although it was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held her as if she had been at anchor for over an hour, when a heavy pitch of the sea snapped the rope, and the *Niagara* bore away for this port. Before starting an arrangement was made that, should any accident occur in giving out the cable before the ships should have gone 100 miles, they should return to their starting-place in mid-ocean; but that, in case that distance should have been exceeded before any casualty should happen, they should make for Queenstown. In accordance with this understanding, the *Niagara*, having made more than the 100 miles before the mishap, returned to this port. Upon her homeward way she must have passed the *Agamemnon*, but, owing to the heavy fogs which prevailed for the greater portion of that time, she missed seeing or gaining any tidings of her.

The *Times*, in a leading article, recommends using the *Leviathan* for laying the cable. The following are some of its remarks on the subject:—

The *Leviathan* is as yet only a shell. Excepting that it has not even its engines on board, it is exactly in that state to which, at great difficulty and cost, the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara* have been reduced for this service. In the *Leviathan* any length of cable that could possibly be required could be held and stowed in the manner most convenient for paying out. The pitch of that huge vessel will be quite inconsiderable in the roughest seas, and the strain on the cable will therefore be uniform. Sufficient length may be taken on board for the most lavish use of the cable, even to twice the distance from one shore to the other. It is plain we must not be stingy of material, if we are to succeed. . . . No ship afloat but the *Leviathan* could carry an ample supply for the whole distance. It alone could carry coals sufficient for paying out the whole cable at the rate of five, four, or three miles an hour, if necessary; and could afford, even in the midst of the process, to make any delays that might be thought advisable. Whatever may be thought of this suggestion, we feel sure that nobody really expects much from a fleet of four ships sailing out to rendezvous in the middle of the Atlantic, to lay down one cable—all the ships confessedly overtaken, and all of them reckoning upon good weather and other favourable circumstances."

THE NAVAL BRIGADES.—The officers of the Naval Brigades have promptly received from the Admiralty the honours and rewards which their conduct during the Indian campaigns merits. Those gallant men have covered themselves with glory in every action in which they took a part, and shown that they are capable of serving their country with efficiency on land as well as upon their own peculiar element. The sailors of the *Shannon* Brigade have attracted more of public attention than their comrades of the *Pearl*, not only because they were prominently engaged in all the great struggles and crowning victories under Sir Colin Campbell, but perhaps, too, because they were commanded by a man whose glorious career was anxiously watched by his countrymen, who fondly hoped that in him would be found the future Nelson of the British navy. There was an universal sympathy and affection for the late gallant and ever-to-be-lamented Peel, and we firmly believe that, of all the heroes who have fallen in the Indian wars, his sad fate has made the most profound and lasting impression upon the public mind. His officers have received marked rewards, partly, perhaps, out of respect to his memory as well as to their own services. All the Lieutenants of the *Shannon* have been made Commanders; and Commander Vaughan, who succeeded Sir William Peel, and so ably handled the brigade during the last nine days of the siege of Lucknow, has received the honour of the Bath, and will no doubt be posted on serving the regulated time in his present rank.

TOUR OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton (says the *Munster News* of last week) is about to take advantage of this beautiful weather, and make a tour of some length through our unequalled island. He is to visit Killarney and make acquaintance—we hope a familiar one—with its glories. He leaves Dublin on Wednesday next; proceeds by the Great Midland Railway, and becomes the guest on that evening of Francis Spaight, Esq., at Derry Castle, the splendid hospitality and scenic attractions of the vicinage of which he will remain some days to enjoy. Thence his Excellency will proceed through Pallas to Killarney, and there, it may be hoped, he will adopt for his sojourn the Lake Hotel, whence the finest and most fascinating views are beheld over the broad and bright lake along the enchanting peninsula of Muckross.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. H. N. Finny to be Association Secretary for Ireland to the Colonial Church and School Society; Rev. G. R. Moncrieff to be Evening Lecturer of St. John's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Rev. J. S. Perowne to be Assistant Preacher of Lincoln's-inn. *Rectors*: Rev. B. S. T. Milos to Lawshall, Suffolk. *Vicarages*: Rev. W. Fraser to Alton, Staffordshire; Rev. J. E. Thompson to Otton, with the Rectory of Little Briest, Suffolk. *Incumbencies*: Rev. H. T. Moore to Misterton, Notts; Rev. J. G. Rowe to Christ Church, West Hartlepool. *Perpetual Curacies*: Rev. T. Irwin to Christ Church, Whitby Locks; Rev. C. J. Le Geyt to Stoke Newington, Middlesex; Rev. R. Maclean to Great Redisham, Suffolk; Rev. J. Smith to St. Paul's Over Tabley, Cheshire. *Curacies*: The Rev. W. P. S. Bingham to St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square; Rev. J. H. Mayer to Horfield, Gloucestershire; Rev. E. S. Taylor to Chiddingstone; Rev. D. W. Teap to Christ Church, High Harrogate.

In 1857 the number of immigrants into America was 148,648, of whom 50,089 sailed in English and 98,559 in foreign ships. The gross total number of immigrants into America in 1855, 1856, and 1857 amounted to 399,742; and of these 105,246 sailed in British and 294,496 in foreign vessels.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW ALBERT WING.

On the 23rd ult. the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the above addition to the well-known building situate in the Old Kent-road was performed by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen connected with the trade, several members of the City Common Council, &c.

Shortly after four o'clock the Prince Consort arrived, and was welcomed under the portico of the chapel by the principal officers of the society, and conducted by them through the chapel, where were assembled to meet his Royal Highness several members of the House of Commons, the clergy of the neighbourhood, and many gentlemen connected with the institution. The Royal Artillery band greeted his Royal Highness by playing the National Anthem. A procession was then formed, and the Prince was conducted to the pavilion. On reaching his seat the secretary presented to his Royal Highness the programme containing the ceremonials of the day, which was printed on white satin, and the trowel, the cups containing the corn, oil, and wine, the bottle containing the coins of the realm, and the brass plate bearing the inscription. The children of the Licensed Victuallers' School having sung a hymn, the chairman of the institution presented his Royal Highness with the following address:—

Most illustrious Prince,—We, the chairman, trustees, and governors of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum, of which your Royal Highness is the illustrious patron, humbly and heartily desire to express to your Royal Highness our profound sense of the great condescension which your Royal Highness has exhibited towards us, and of the vast obligation which your Royal Highness has imposed upon the society by honouring us with your presence on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the "Albert Wing" of this asylum.

This institution, most illustrious Prince, was established upwards of thirty years ago; its foundation-stone being laid by his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who for a period of nearly sixteen years deigned to bestow upon it his Royal patronage.

That you, most illustrious Prince, should have condescended for a space of nearly fifteen years to have honoured this institution (which boasts of being not only the parent of all trade asylums, but the largest of its kind in this country) with your Royal Highness' countenance and approbation is a cause of profound gratification, not only to ourselves as the board of management, but also to every member of the trade, by whose voluntary contributions this institution is supported.

We trust, most illustrious Prince, that the "Albert Wing," which your Royal Highness is now about to found, will stand for ages as a memento of the renewal of your Royal Highness' gracious condescension; and we fervently pray that the undertaking which your Royal Highness is about to commence with prayer may receive the blessing of Almighty God; and not less fervently do we pray that the choicest of Heaven's blessings may descend, both for time and for eternity, upon your Royal Highness and your Royal house.

And now, most noble Prince, permit us, in conclusion, to express our deep devotion and attachment to her Most Gracious Majesty, the beloved and honoured Queen of these realms. May God, who in his goodness has blessed this kingdom with such a ruler, grant her and her Royal family many years of peace and happiness; and when, in His providence, the Almighty shall see fit to call our beloved Sovereign from an earthly throne, may she receive, through the merits of the Redeemer, that "crown of glory which fadeth not away."

His Royal Highness replied thus:—

Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for your kind address, and for the gratifying assurance of your loyal and devoted attachment to the Queen. It has given me the greatest pleasure to obey your call to assist this day in the ceremony of laying the first stone of a building which is to give extended means of usefulness to your excellent institution. In the principles in which it is founded, and the manner in which it is supported, you have set a noble example to other trades, and I rejoice to see how generally it has been followed by themselves. I congratulate you most heartily, gentlemen, and particularly the board of management, on the success which has so far attended their exertions; nor can I doubt that the beneficial results which you have already received will, by the blessing of God and under the same judicious administration, be still further extended.

His Royal Highness' address was received with the most enthusiastic cheers.

The architect, Mr. C. B. Arding, then exhibited and explained to his Royal Highness the plans of the proposed buildings, and an elaborate sketch of the "Albert Wing," as it will appear when erected.

The stone having been lowered and tried, his Royal Highness perfected the ceremony, and declared it fixed. The Rev. W. G. Martin, M.A., the chaplain to the institution, offered up an appropriate prayer; and the National Anthem, sung by the children of the school, concluded the ceremony.

His Royal Highness then honoured the chaplain by adjourning to his residence, where an elegant déjeuner had been provided; after partaking of which the Prince Consort took his departure amidst the plaudits of the company.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND HIS STAFF PUT TO FLIGHT.—We passed (says the *Times* correspondent in India) through the large village of Tilhur, and encamped about eight o'clock in a large mango tree to the south of it, not without considerable opposition from some of the inhabitants, for it so happened that the first camp fire that was lighted disturbed a community of the most vindictive bees in a hollow of the tree above that I ever heard of; they at once descended to the assault, and in a few minutes most of their enemies were utterly routed. The Commander-in-Chief himself was attacked and driven right out of the field, or rather out of the tree, for the enemy did not desist until they had forced him to take refuge in the open plain. The Chief of the Staff too was attacked, and utterly defeated in a few seconds. Colonel Althorp, after a gallant stand, was obliged to fly with the loss of his spectacles. Mr. Mackinnon, using a large mango branch as a claymore, resisted his foes with great activity and courage for some time, but finally he was obliged to fly, wounded in several places, and to take refuge in a neighbouring tank. The guard over the treasure was also obliged to abandon their post; the natives wrapped themselves up in their cotton robes, and lay flat on the ground, and in a short time the bees were completely victorious. During the struggle all the Head-quarter Staff armed themselves with green boughs, so that it looked as if they were rehearsing a second march to Dunsinane. As soon as the tents were pitched we had shelter from our enemy.

In the CAMBRIDGE SENATE HOUSE, on Tuesday, the creation of the Doctors in the several faculties took place, after which the prize exercises were recited. Arthur Holmes, Scholar of St. John's College, recited his English poem, which gained the Chancellor's medal, his Greek ode, and his Person prize; W. J. Hope Edwards, of Trinity College, his Latin poem, which gained the Camden medal; and H. Sidgwick and G. O. Trevelyan their Greek and Latin epigrams.

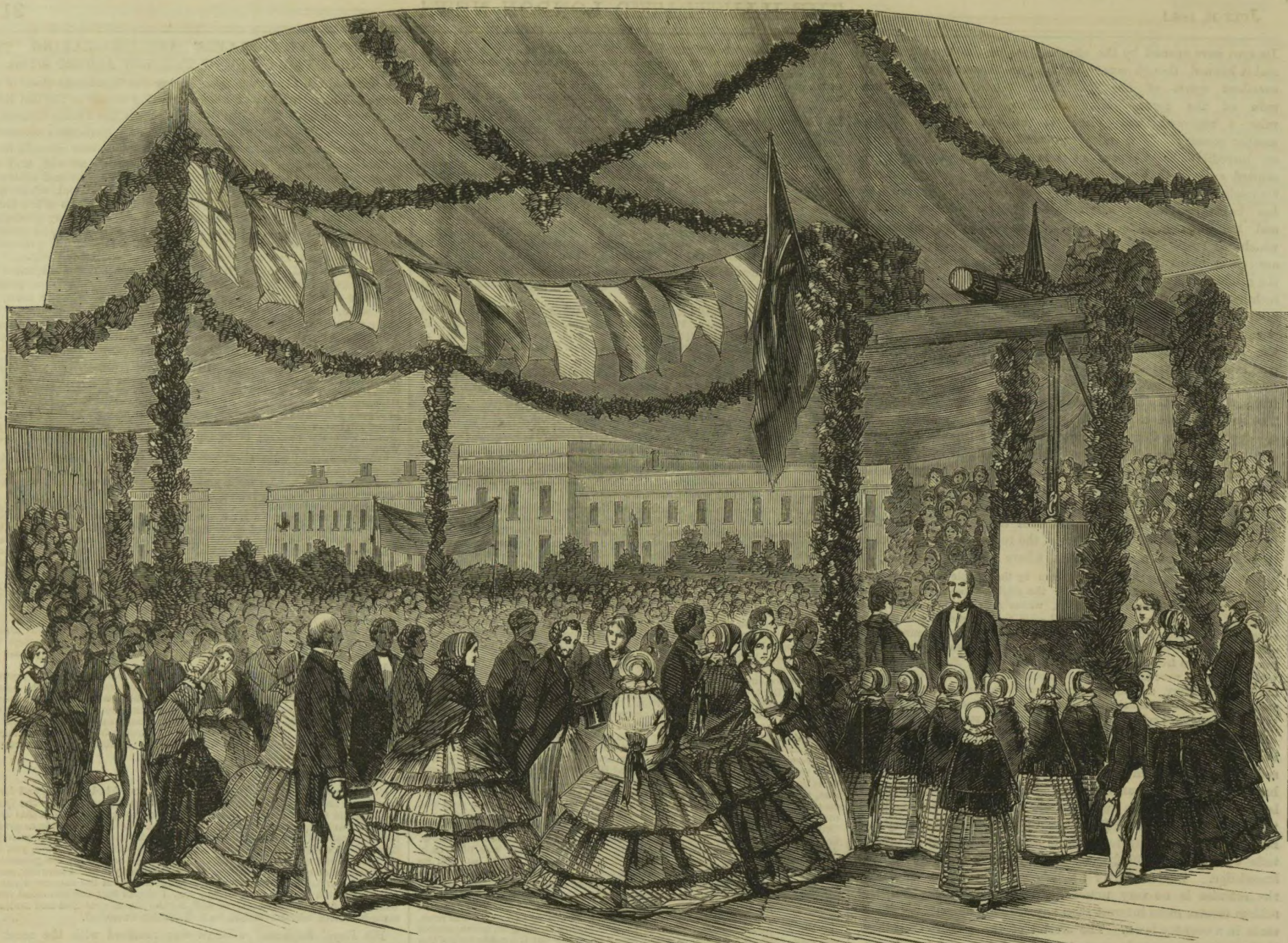
On the 1st of January there were 118 licensed lunatic asylums in England and Wales; the inmates numbered 5270.

TWO SHIPS WRECKED AT THE EAST INDIA DOCK GATES.

AN accident, involving the wreck of two vessels and a serious loss of property, happened at the entrance of the East India Docks, Blackwall, on Saturday, the 26th ultimo.

The mishap took place between two and three o'clock. The vessels were the brig *Ocean*, of Shoreham, bound to Swansea, with a cargo of copper ore, and the collier brig *Lustre*, from South Shields, laden with coals. The *Ocean* had nearly got out of the lock when the *Lustre* came in from the river, and in progressing up the lock and passing the *Ocean* they became jammed.

As the tide receded the position of the ships became most critical. The collier, with her heavy cargo of coals, careened over on to the starboard side of the *Ocean*, crushing her bulwarks and beams. The work of discharge and dismantling the vessels went on during the night, but on the flowing of the tide it was discovered that both vessels had sustained such damage that they filled. At the return of every flood the vessels were covered, nothing could enter or pass out of the lock, and it was supposed that it would be necessary to blow them up; but on Thursday week they were raised, and towed out into the river clear of the lock. Owing to their peculiar build, and the firm manner they had become fixed, most extraordinary means had to be taken in floating them. The cargoes were discharged, and the vessels stripped of their rigging, yards, and spars, and everything done that was practicable to lighten them. The hold of the *Ocean* was filled with empty hogsheads; and that of the *Lustre*, which was the heavier vessel, with iron tanks, empty barrels being secured to their sides in order to add to the buoyant power. The starboard side of the *Ocean*, against which the *Lustre* was fixed, was cut down in order to relieve the jam. There were other powerful appliances in readiness to aid in the lift-

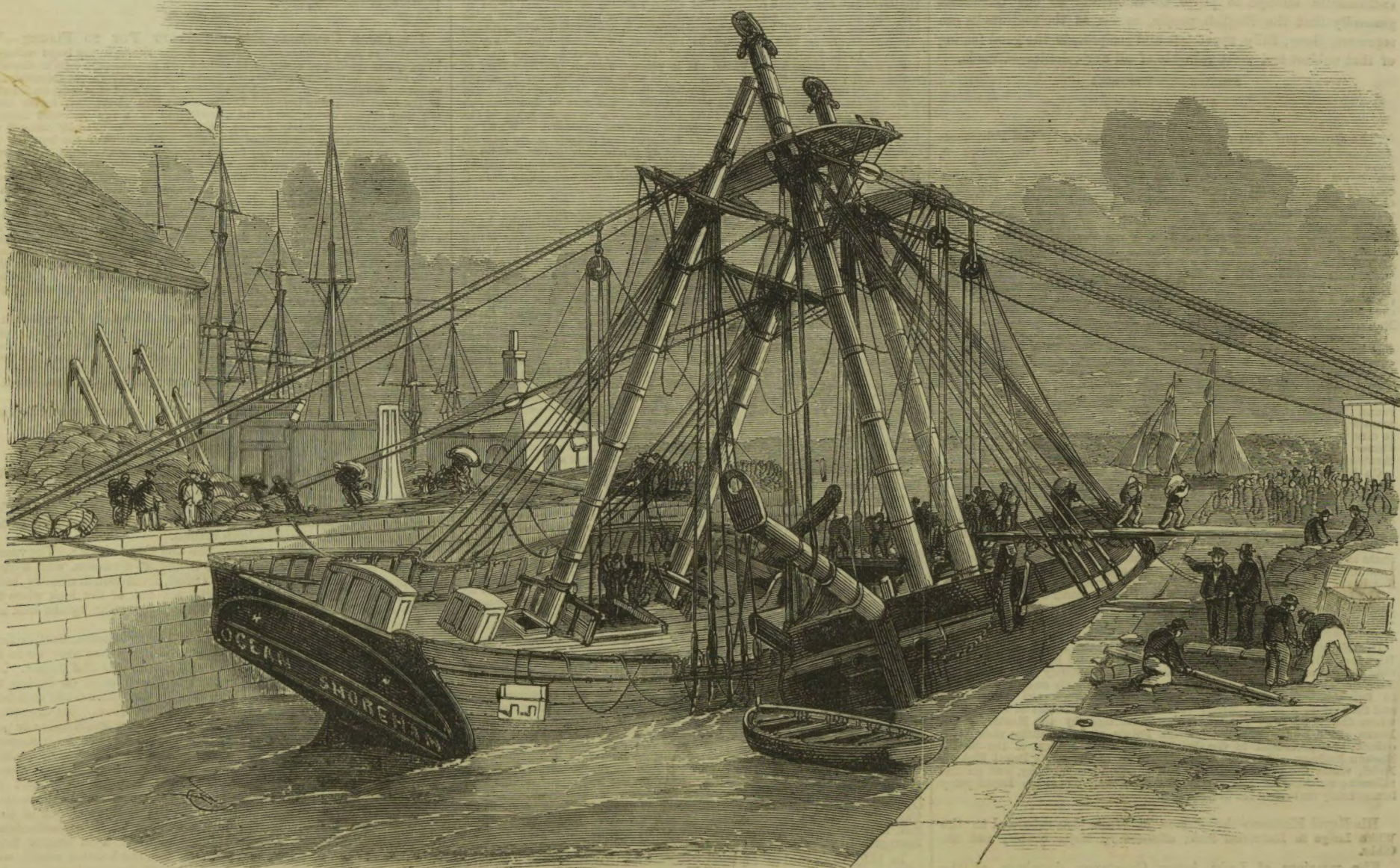


PRINCE ALBERT LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW WING OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

ng purchase. In this condition they were left to the action of the flood tide, and at half-past two the *Lustre*, collier, floated. A powerful tug then took hold of her and towed her into the river, clear of

the entrance. By this time the other vessel, the *Ocean*, came up with the tide, and was at once hauled out, thus freeing the lock of the serious obstruction which had interrupted all communication with

the river since the accident occurred. The vessels have the appearance of wrecks, and now lie on the shore below the entrance. The mishap will occasion a serious loss to the company.

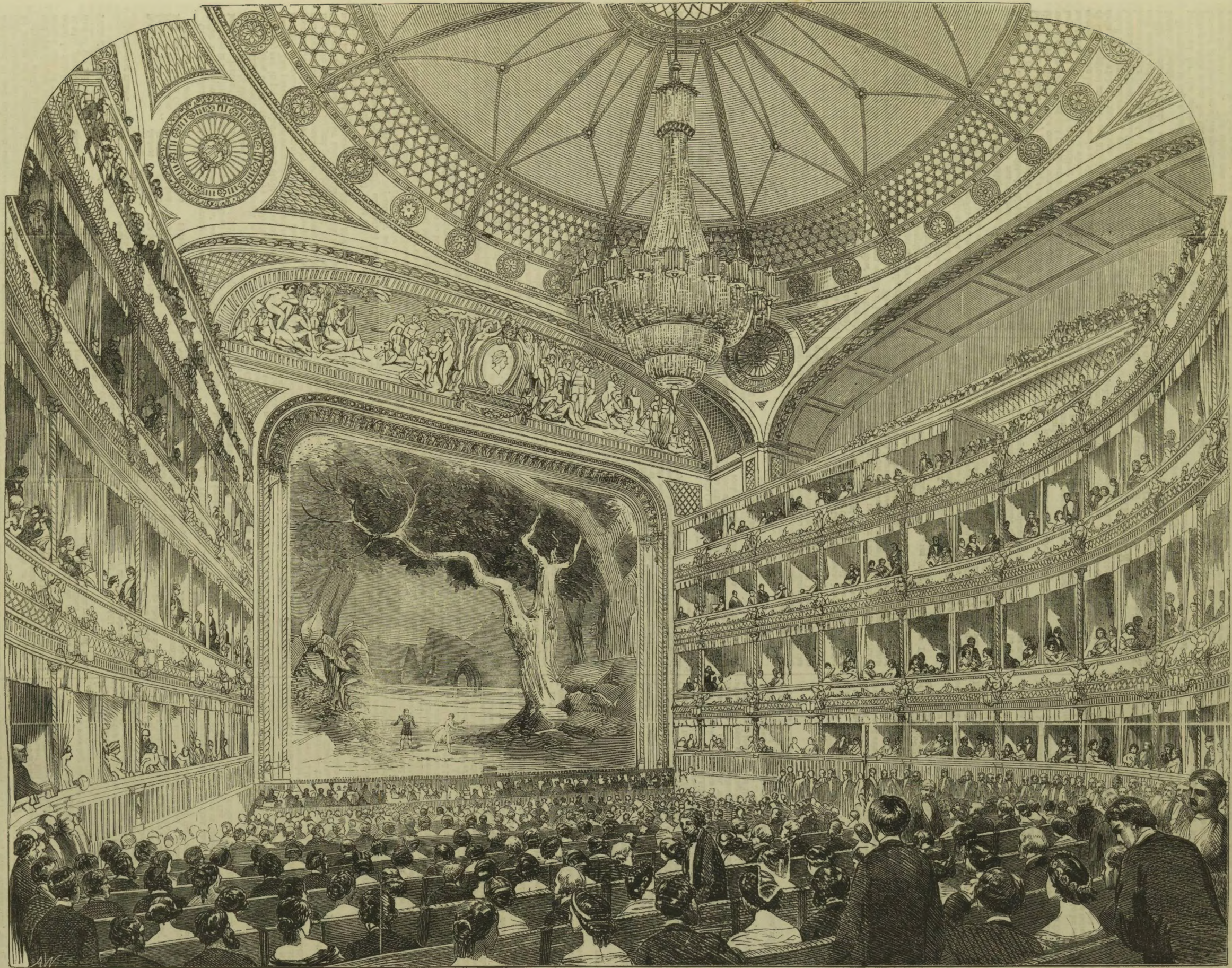


ACCIDENT AT THE ENTRY LOCK OF THE EAST INDIA DOCKS, BLACKWALL.

THE NEW ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT-GARDEN

HAVING now had an opportunity of examining this magnificent structure, inside and out, we proceed to fulfil our promise of going a little further into the details of its more important architectural and decorative features, the arrangements for the accommodation of the auditory, and other points of interest in the plan and construction of the building, accompanying our remarks by a View of the Interior. From the peculiar and, we believe we may add, unprecedented circumstances attending its construction, the Aladdin-like rapidity with which such huge masses of brick and stone were put together and aesthetically combined, in addition to every detail of internal fittings, whether required for the comfort of the audience or the business of the scene,—upon all these grounds the completion and opening of Covent-Garden Theatre will ever be memorable as one of the greatest mechanical achievements of an age abounding in mechanical marvels. It was only a few months ago that the ground was cleared for the present erection, and we believe that the money required for the purpose was advanced upon very stringent conditions, under heavy penalties that the theatre should be opened on the 15th of May. Mr. Gye, and Messrs. Lucas, the contractors, worked like giants, and with a result of which they have every reason to be proud.

With regard to the architectural character of the building, we may state that the general effect is imposing, from its simplicity and grandeur of proportions. The theatre stands within four walls, and is nearly a perfect parallelogram, the length on the Hart-street side being 210 feet; that on the Covent-garden side 219 feet; and the two end walls 123 feet 6 in. The principal ornamental feature, externally, is the Corinthian hexastyle portico, which, including a podium, or basement, reaching to the level of the first-floor windows, will be, when completed, of the height of eighty-two feet from the ground to the apex of the pediment—the material Portland stone. The columns of this portico, with their capitals, as well as all the enrichments of the en-



THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN.

tablature, are well and sharply carved. The total length of this projecting part of the building, the under part of which is used as a covered way for carriages, is eighty feet; the columns are sixty feet high, and six feet eight inches in diameter. Of these stately proportions, we believe, this portico is the largest of the kind that has yet been constructed in London. It must be admitted, however, that the site upon which it stands is not favourable for its due display. To judge of it properly it should be seen from a distance of at least from eighty to a hundred yards; whereas, situated in almost the narrowest part of Bow-street, it is impossible to comprise it within the ordinary scope of vision from any point opposite. A tolerable perspective view, however, is obtainable from the lower end of Bow-street, near the corner of Great Russell-street; and there we acknowledge the merit of the structure, and are tempted to make closer inspection—in some respects, however, to be disappointed, through circumstances beyond the control of the architect.

Inserted within the main wall of the façade of the first-floor range, immediately behind the colonnade of the portico, is a series of semicircular-headed windows, on the keystones of which are carved, rather boldly, characteristic masks, copied from Ancient Greek examples (not used as keystones, for the Greeks had not the arch) from the Townley Marbles in the British Museum. Between the windows are four circular sunk panels, containing the heads of Æschylus and Aristophanes, illustrative of the genius of the Ancient Drama; and of Shakspeare and Ben Jonson, who represent the Modern. Their heads are in high relief. We may be permitted to express a doubt whether, in a simply decorative point of view, taking into account all the other decorative features which enrich this compartment, they are not *de trop*. In character they certainly do not harmonise with the Greek masks which run in a line immediately above them; whilst the mixing in of the smaller circular lines of their mouldings with the larger circular lines of the windows, between which they are placed, produces a confused and disagreeable effect.

These new sculptures are by Mr. Tolmie. But the principal and most important decorative features of this façade are the sculptures which were fortunately saved from the old theatre. On the wings, in niches, are the statues of Tragedy and Comedy, by Rossi and Flaxman respectively; and, distributed partly on the wings and partly within the portico, are the glorious bas-reliefs of Flaxman illustrative of Poesy and the Drama. In the old structure, as will be recollected, these bas-reliefs were divided into two compartments: that representing the Ancient Drama being on the north and that illustrative of the Modern Drama on the south of the portico. Now the two are combined in one unbroken subject within the portico, where, the lights being necessarily deficient, the effect of the design is heightened by laying on a background of pale bluish grey.

Arrived within the salle, we are struck with its noble proportions, and the simple yet gorgeous character of the decorations. The immense size of the theatre does not, perhaps, impress itself on the mind so much at first as after longer and more careful inspection. It will, however, be at once and best appreciated after a consideration of the following

Table showing the Comparative Sizes of some of the Principal Theatres in Europe.

Name of Theatre.	Width of proscenium.	Length from curtain to front of centre box.	Greatest width between fronts of boxes.	Greatest height of ceiling from pit floor.	No. of tiers of boxes.
San Carlo, Naples	53 feet	70 feet	70 feet	70 feet	6
La Scala, Milan	43 feet	88 feet	66 feet	69 feet	6
Her Majesty's, London	37 feet	88 feet	59 feet	51 feet	6
New Royal Italian Opera House, Covent-garden	50 feet	81 feet	63 feet	66 ft. 6 in.	4

One very material point in which the arrangements of this house differ from those both of its predecessor and of Her Majesty's Theatre is the limitation of the boxes to three entire tiers and one half tier, instead of six tiers; the total height to the ceiling being greater than in the other case, and the consequent increased height given to the boxes themselves. The result is increased stateliness and airiness of effect. The boxes in each tier, as at present arranged, are in pairs, there being eighteen bays, comprising each two boxes. The partitions between the boxes are removable at pleasure, and are intended to be removed when the theatre, in the winter months, is used for the ordinary drama. The pit is restricted within a narrow compass, the demand for stalls increasing every year; but, in order to afford the largest possible amount of accommodation to the opera-going public, the amphitheatre, with its stalled compartment, has been planned upon a most liberal scale, and occupies a considerable area.

The ceiling is slightly domed, and rests upon four wide elliptical arches, which arches are apparently supported by massive piers. We say apparently supported, but apparently so only on the first glance: a very slight further scrutiny reveals to us that the imaginary piers, whose heads stand out so conspicuously above the upper half tiers of boxes, and above the third tier on either side of the amphitheatre, are only make-believe, and end where they begin. The real support of the ceiling, we believe, is in the roof above; and, therefore, in this internal structural contrivance which we have described the architect has committed what so many have done before him—an architectural fraud. There are no proscenium boxes, and consequently none of that structural arrangement of pillars which usually support the vault over the stage, serving also to unite it with the roof. This has resulted in a number of awkward, irregular spaces on the plane of the stage, and at the sides above the boxes, which have been filled in with trelliswork. From the same cause the entire width of the tympanum above the proscenium, which is usually occupied by some appropriate ornamental design, is considerably greater than that of the proscenium itself, the larger arch resting on the smaller, contrary to all rules of architectural propriety, the ends of the former being unsupported except by the trelliswork waste space. This is undoubtedly an error, which no plea of direct pressure of circumstances is sufficient to excuse. The design itself in this compartment over the proscenium does great credit to Mr. R. Monti, by whom it has been executed. The figures are white, upon a gold ground, and illustrate the influence of Music and Poetry in civilising mankind: on the one side Orpheus, on the other Ossian, being the chief personages. In the midst, between these two groups, is an escutcheon containing a medallion effigy of her Majesty, with two figures on each side supporting a corona. The whole of this production, which we cannot help considering an interpolation, is heavy, and of a character but little above that of ordinary upholstery art, and therefore harmonises ill with the effort of high art upon which it is superimposed. The proscenium itself consists of a richly-gilded framework, of slight but elegant proportions—a new idea in itself, and one which would have proved effective and satisfactory in every respect but for the heaviness of the compartments which surmount it, and which we have already commented upon.

The prevailing idea of the decoration is a union of white and gold, offering a marked contrast to that of Her Majesty's Theatre, and indeed of most of the other theatres with which we are familiar, where more or less of coloured device is introduced. A theatre at Berlin is cited as an instance where this scheme of pure white and gold has been adopted with acknowledged success.

Returning, however, to Covent Garden, the fronts of the three principal tiers of boxes are pulvinated, that is, bulge out at the bottom, receding upwards in a curve, the bottom part of each bulge being covered with trelliswork, the upper or receding part with a collection of leafwork and floral ornament, all in gold. Between each bay is a figure terminal, with gilded wings, in rather an awkward attitude, adapted to the bulging form of the face upon which it is applied; those on the upper tier blowing silver trumpets. The supports between each bay are slight and twisted pillars, richly gilt. The facing of the pit tier of boxes is simply fluted; and the fourth or half-tier of boxes is without ornament, with the exception of a rich gold cresting. Above each division of the lower tier is a three-branch candlelight. The boxes are richly draped with crimson hangings, a valance of which is carried continuously round at the top of each tier. The side galleries beneath the elliptical arch on each side are supported upon gilt trelliswork. The soffits of the arches themselves are ornamented with a richly gilt scrollwork of what is called the *guilloche* pattern.

The ceiling, as we have already said, is circular. The central and largest portion is painted a pale azure (being the only portion of the house in which colour is admitted), divided into twelve main compartments by radiating bands in white and gold, these compartments being again subdivided by gilt ends, as if to support the whole from the centre. Beyond this central compartment of azure and band work is a fine sweep of gilt trelliswork of rather a novel pattern; and beyond this again, as if supporting it, are small pateras, or ornamental circles, in gold upon a white ground. The four pendentive spaces—those below the circle of the ceiling, and between the springs of the elliptical arches—are fitted each with a circle and three spandrels, filled with gilt mouldings. In the centre of the ceiling is a small circular trelliswork, serving as a ventilator; and from this hangs a magnificent chandelier, which is composed of strings of lustres in four tiers, besides the tent-shaped top. The ceiling itself and some other portions of the interior are constructed of the newly-invented material called "fibrous slab," manufactured by Messrs. Bielefeld.

It remains to say a few words specially as to the accommodation provided for the audience. The boxes are unusually capacious, giving ample room for three persons to sit in front; and the curved form of the fronts enables spectators to sit quite forward, with ample room for their feet. The stalls are most luxurious, each seat being a separate armchair of large size; and the pit, amphitheatre stalls, and gallery all laid out on a corresponding scale of liberal allowance for modern fashions. The amphitheatre stalls are most favourably placed for seeing and hearing, and are already becoming favourite places with that large class who desire to hear the opera at a moderate cost, and without inconvenient restrictions as to dress. We may state that every precaution appears to have been taken against fire, and firecocks are placed in every part of the house. There are also numerous staircases of the most solid description, entirely constructed of stone.

The contract for this magnificent theatre was, we believe, taken for £60,000, but the extra works are likely to raise the cost to £70,000. Mr. Barry (son of Sir C. Barry) was the architect of the building.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

[The following abstract of the Parliamentary intelligence of Friday last appeared in the Saturday's edition of this Journal last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

CHURCH-RATES ABOLITION BILL.

The Duke of Somerset moved the second reading of this bill. Lord St. Leonards, at great length, opposed the bill, principally upon the ground that it provided no equivalent for repairing the fabric of the church, and moved as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day three months.

The Duke of Marlborough opposed the bill. The Duke of Newcastle said he had no doubt as to the propriety of abolishing church-rates, or of the conciliatory character of the bill, but he believed it impossible to pass the measure during the present Session, and he feared that any attempt to do so would only tend to complicate the question with regard to its ultimate settlement. He should therefore oppose the second reading of the bill, but he should do so on no other grounds; and he hoped the Government would be prepared to introduce a measure to settle the whole question at the very earliest period of next Session.

After a few words from Lord Wensleydale, The Earl of Derby resisted the second reading of the bill upon the ground that the services rendered to the nation by the Church demanded a provision for her maintenance, and that if church-rates were to be abolished it could only be by their voluntary commutation. He admitted that many dissenters objected to church-rates from conscientious scruples; but, at the same time, thought there were others who only sought to abolish church-rates in the hope of administering a fatal blow to the Church itself. After some further discussion the House divided, when the numbers were—For the bill, 96; against it, 187; majority, 151. The bill was therefore lost.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (No. 3) BILL.

The Committee on this bill was resumed. On Clause 13, providing for the salaries of the members of council, being proposed.

Mr. Collins moved to reduce the amount from £1200 mentioned in the clause to £500 a year each.

Lord Stanley could not agree to the proposed reduction. The council should consist of the best men they could get; the councillors should reside in London during the whole of the year; and it was necessary to pay them in a liberal manner, considering the duties they would have to perform.

Mr. Gregson supported the amendment, and referred, in support of his views, to the salaries paid to the Court of Directors, some of whom were not, previous to their appointment, resident in London, and were therefore obliged to incur the expense of residing there on receiving the appointment. He also called attention to the fact that the council was only to meet once a week.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the councillors would have to attend daily on committees for many hours, and the remuneration proposed was not too large. The Court of Directors was composed generally of wealthy persons resident, previous to their appointment, in or near the City.

Mr. V. Smith never heard any complaint of inadequacy of payment to the Court of Directors, nor had any difficulty ever been experienced in filling the office. The sum of £1200 a year might appear to be a small sum, but they should not charge the revenue of India with double the amount now charged for carrying on the Government. He considered it would be impossible for some of the gentlemen on the council to attend many hours every day, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Stanley said that, if expense were incurred, a saving would also be effected by the measure before the House. There would be only one office instead of two, and a great deal of work that was now done twice would be done only once.

Lord J. Russell also opposed the amendment, which, after a long discussion, was negatived by 224 to 57—majority, 167; and the clause was then agreed to.

On clause 14, providing retiring pensions, Lord Stanley moved a proviso, that in the event of the number of the council being at any time reduced, no member should be entitled to a retiring pension unless he should have served ten years.

This proposal gave rise to a long discussion, at the end of which the clause was adopted by 199 to 101—majority, 98.

Clauses 15 to 18 were also agreed to, and the House adjourned till six o'clock, when

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he hoped the bill would be got through Committee that night. If not, he should propose to meet on Saturday morning for the purpose of making further progress with the clauses.

STATE OF THE THAMES.—Mr. Berkeley urged the necessity of dealing at once with the great question of the Thames and the drainage of London. Mr. Gladstone supported this suggestion. Lord J. Manners said it was the intention of the Government, before the rising of Parliament, to introduce a measure which, he hoped, would satisfactorily settle this difficult and long-vested question.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (No. 3) BILL.

The House then again went into Committee on this bill. Clauses 19 to 26 were agreed to without any discussion of interest. On clause 27, vesting in the Secretary of State the powers of the Secret Committee, a long discussion took place, followed by a division in favour of the clause by 119 to 95.

Clauses 28 to 61 were agreed to before the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

MEDALS FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.—The Earl of Derby (replying to the Duke of Newcastle) stated that the dies for the Indian medal were in the engraver's hand, and the medals would be ready for distribution when the nominal list arrived which the Governor-General had been instructed to send him. There would be additional clasps for the siege of Delhi, and the defence or relief of Lucknow.

PEERAGE TO SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—Lord Campbell, having noticed the delay in recognising the services of Sir Colin Campbell, the Earl of Derby said that the patent raising that gallant officer to the peerage waited only until he had selected his future title.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.—The Marquis of Clanricarde inquired whether the Government intended to bring in any Tenant-Right Bill? The Earl of Derby stated that no compulsory measure of that description was proposed; but, during the recess, he hoped to frame a bill removing some of the admitted anomalies and blemishes in the existing law of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

THE LEASES AND SALES OF SETTLED ESTATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL passed through Committee.

THE OATHS BILL.

The motion for going into Committee on the Oaths Bill was opposed by The Earl of Clanricarde, who briefly reiterated some of his objections to the measure, dwelling especially upon the assumption that an important change in the Constitution had been introduced in the Legislature without first ascertaining the opinion of the Sovereign on the subject.

After some remarks from the Duke of Marlborough, Lord Redesdale again complained of the method of procedure adopted in the bill. It was designed to legislate by resolution, and this he considered altogether exceptional, and calculated to establish a most dangerous precedent.

Viscount Melbourne concurred in this view. Lord Brougham justified the form of procedure, which he maintained to be equally usual and expedient.

The Earl of Derby explained his reasons for preferring to admit Jews to Parliament by means of a resolution passed by the House of Commons, instead of conceding the privilege by the more solemn and permanent provisions of an Act of Parliament.

Lord Campbell, Lord Lyndhurst, and the Earl of Hardwicke having briefly spoken, the bill was passed through Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

QUEEN'S COLLEGES (IRELAND).—In answer to a question from Mr. Fagan, Lord Naas stated that the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the Queen's College in Ireland would be laid on the table before the close of the Session.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House, having gone into Committee, resumed consideration of the India Government Bill.

Several clauses having been added to the measure, Sir E. Perry moved the omission of clause 35, which regulated the proportions of patronage in the appointment to cadetships in the India service, to be allotted respectively to the President and Council. After some discussion this amendment was negatived on a division by a majority of 165 to 91.

The remaining clauses were then disposed of, and the House resumed.

THE UNIVERSITIES (SCOTLAND) BILL was considered as amended in Committee, and some further amendments added.

SALE AND TRANSFER OF LAND (IRELAND) BILL.—The House then went into Committee on this bill, and, after a discussion prolonged for several hours, it passed through Committee.

THE JUDGMENTS (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL was read a second time, and several other bills were forwarded a stage.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

ECCLIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

The Earl of Hardwicke brought up the report of the amendments on this bill, and moved that it be received.

Lord Ravensworth moved, as an amendment, "That no appointment or exchange of ecclesiastical patronage under the provision contained in the Act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 77, s. 1, shall be carried into effect without the consent in writing of the Bishop of the diocese within which such ecclesiastical patronage so proposed to be appointed or exchanged shall be situate."

The Earl of Chichester and the Earl of Derby opposed the amendment. On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 38 to 12. On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, some amendments enabling trustees to sell or exchange land, with the consent of the Court of Chancery, were agreed to.

After some conversation, the report, with amendment, was agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting the Medical Practitioners' Bill and the Copyhold Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee. The Committee on the Clerk of Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill occupied the remainder of the sitting.

THE INDIA GOVERNMENT BILL.

In the evening sitting this bill was brought up for consideration as amended in Committee.

Mr. Gladstone moved the following new clause:—"Except for repelling actual invasion, or under other sudden and urgent necessity, her Majesty's forces in the East Indies shall not be employed in any military operation beyond the external frontier of her Majesty's Indian possessions without the consent of Parliament to the purposes thereof."

Lord Stanley expressed his consent to adopt the clause, which was opposed by Lord Palmerston and Sir G. C. Lewis.

After much debating the House divided: For the clause, 152; against it, 46. The clause was then added to the bill.

Lord Palmerston then moved a clause virtually limiting the tenure of office and retired allowances of the Councillors to five years, from the last of August next.

Lord Stanley maintained that the clause was supererogatory, since the Legislature could at any time reconsider the constitution of the Council.

Mr. Bright approved of the clause, on which, after some further discussion, a division was called. There appeared for the clause, 115; against, 149.

Mr. Seymour next proposed that offices hitherto exclusively filled by members of the civil service should be thrown open to other qualified persons. The clause was withdrawn after a brief discussion.

Lord J. Russell moved the omission of the clause by which the powers of the Secret Committee were continued, and allotted to the Secretary of State. On a division the clause was retained by a majority of 176 to 149.

Other amendments were proposed and debated, and the bill was finally ordered to be read a third time on Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed. The Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee. Other bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

NEW TRIAL IN CRIMINAL CASES BILL.—At the noon sitting of the House the second reading of this bill was moved by Mr. M'Mahon. The measure, he explained, was intended to provide for new trials in those criminal cases where probable grounds could be shown for challenging the first conviction. The appeal in these cases would be to the Court of Queen's Bench.—Mr. Walpole, without accepting responsibility for the principle of the bill, which also he believed required much alteration in its details, consented to the second reading. On division, after considerable discussion, there appeared—For the second reading, 145; against it, 91; and ultimately the bill was ordered to be committed on the 28th inst.

INSURANCES AND ASSURANCES INSTITUTIONS BILL.—Mr. Sheridan moved the second reading of this bill. He described in detail the various provisions for the regulation, control, audit of accounts, &c., of the associations in question which his bill contained. After a brief discussion, the motion for the second reading was negatived without a division.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND) BILL.—The House went into Committee on this bill, and made some progress with its clauses.

THE POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

LAW OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—In reply to Lord Truro, the Lord Chancellor stated that he trusted he should be able in the course of a few days to present to their Lordships a bill to amend the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency; but, of course, he did not expect to have it passed in the present Session.

SALE OF POISONS BILL.—This bill was read a third time and passed.

THE OATHS BILL.

On the motion that the House go into Committee (on recommendation) on this bill,

Lord Lyndhurst said that when the bill was read a third time, both bills would be sent down to the Commons, and he had no doubt they would be passed. Upon the passing of these measures the new oath would be administered instead of the oaths of abjuration, allegiance, and supremacy. By the bill now before the House persons of the Jewish persuasion would be entitled to the same rights as the other subjects of her Majesty; they could sit in both Houses, as it were, by license of both, and could hold all offices, except some which were specified in the last two clauses of the bill. A noble Duke (the Duke of Marlborough) had given notice of his intention to move a new clause, with the view of preventing a Jew who might hereafter hold any political office to which ecclesiastical patronage was attached from exercising that patronage; and he (Lord Lyndhurst), having seen several members of the Jewish persuasion upon the subject, believed they were quite willing to accept the clause.

The House having gone into Committee,

The Duke of Marlborough moved to add such a clause, which was agreed to, after a brief discussion.

Several bills were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock and sat till four, in Committee (progress) upon the Local Government Bill, numerous clauses of which were agreed to, with amendments. The House then adjourned, and met again at six.

THE PROBATE ACTS.—In reply to Mr. Hadfield, the JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said the estimated amount of compensation to be awarded to probators and others under the Probate Acts was about £176,000 per annum.

MEDICAL OFFICERS IN THE ARMY.—In reply to Colonel North, General Peel said a new application was about to be made by the War Office to the Treasury for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1866 relative to the pay and position of the medical officers of the army; and he hoped that the application would be more successful than that made under the authority of Lord Panmure.

INDIAN PENSIONS.—Mr. Ingram moved for a return of all charges on the Consolidated Fund for services rendered in India, including all pensions connected therewith, during the year 1887.

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.—At the request of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, who said further despatches would probably arrive from America before Monday next, Mr. Hutt consented to postpone his motion relative to the right of search from Friday till that day.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Sir E. Perry expressed his opinion that in framing his Council Lord Stanley had missed the noblest opportunity for distinguishing himself that any young statesman had enjoyed since the days of William Pitt; and his conviction that the bill would be utterly unworkable for a longer period than four or five years.

Lord Palmerston said that, as the bill was about to be read a third time, he should give it an ungrudging support, because he believed it to contain a great principle, the practical application of which must be productive of much good.

Mr. Roebuck vigorously denounced the bill as a rickety project for governing a distant country, and defied the ingenuity of man to produce a worse.

Lord J. Russell defended the bill against the sweeping condemnation of Mr. Roebuck; and asserted that it contained many beneficial provisions.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thanked all parties for the cordial assistance which they had given in framing a measure with which he believed the country would be satisfied.

The bill was then read a third time, and passed amid cheers.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW CALEDONIA BILL.

Sir E. B. Lytton, in moving the second reading of this bill, said its object was to provide for the proper government of this colony under the change produced in its circumstances by the recent gold discoveries in Vancouver's Island, &c. The bill proposed to give power to the Governor to make laws for governing the colony for five years, at the end of which period a legislative assembly would be established. It was not intended at present to annex Vancouver's Island to the colony, but provision would be made for doing so at a future time.

Mr. Roebuck approved of the bill, and recommended the Government to deal similarly with the whole of the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Lord Sandon recommended that the price of land sold by Government to settlers in the colony should be fixed in the bill.

Mr. Lowe joined in this recommendation, and also suggested that some better designation should be given to the new colony than that of "New Caledonia."

After some further discussion the bill was read a second time.

POLICE FORCE (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion of Lord Naas this bill was read a second time after a long discussion.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

It is little more than a century ago since one ennobled Stanhope had a leading hand in altering our almanacks (in taking our ten days from us), and only this week another ennobled Stanhope—one whom Chesterfield would have rewarded with high approbation—has had a leading hand in altering our prayer books. There is little doubt that our prayer books are to be reduced to a less bulky size. We must all buy fresh prayer books. What a fine thing for the Oxford and Cambridge presses! What a bad business for Messrs. Bagster and Co., and others who have stocks on hand of velvet, morocco, and gold-edged prayer books with the now to be forbidden services! Lord Stanhope has done much. King Charles I. is no longer a martyr—Guy Faux no longer in the pillory of the prayer book. Nay, he has done more. "The hero William" of Sir Richard Blackmore and Lord Macaulay is turned out of our Church services; and as for the merry Monarch, scandalous and poor, he is returned, like a Druid, to his native oak. King James's kingcraft is exhausted, the Guy Faux conspiracy has sunk—thanks to Lord Stanhope—to the level of the Gowrie conspiracy. These alterations will make many old cavaliers and antiquaries shake in their coffins. There is a church in Buckinghamshire built at the expense of Browne Willis, the antiquary, which is actually dedicated to King Charles the Martyr. Will Lord Stanhope's bill alter the name of this church? Surely the church dedicated to a martyred Monarch must have read in it every 13th of January some service or allusion to its saint. That the President of the Society of Antiquaries (Lord Stanhope worthily holds this office) should move for the destruction of historical customs seems not a little strange. Surely the President of the Antiquaries should have done his best to maintain and preserve every memorial of the past. But Lord Stanhope has not thought fit to do so, and our prayer books are about to assume a shape better adapted to small hands and small coat-pockets. Nor are we sorry.

English antiquaries are becoming first-rate navvies. Layard dug up Nineveh, Newton works with a spade over Halicarnassus, and a Mr. Davies has a pickaxe and barrow in the centre of Carthage. Rumour asserts that a poetical antiquary is on the start for a digging on Mount Olympus. But Greece is not Australia. What does not Time destroy? We shall next hear of Mr. Gladstone draining the Scamander to enrich the British Museum.

Would-be wits—nay, wits—assert that the Medway is about to apply to the new law court for a divorce from the Thames on the ground of ill-usage. Spenser, it is said, will, in his singing robes and laurel, plead the Medway's cause. It is only fair that the poet who made the marriage should now unmake it.

Mr. Carruthers, in his last and newly-published concluding volume of Pope, has done good service to Pope and to literature. From the Grub-street literature of the day in which Pope delighted to dabble he has recovered some charming little bits of the true Pope-Alexander metal and ring. Here, for instance, is a bit not to be found in any edition of Pope; and, we will stake our reputation upon it, unknown to Mr. Croker. It is an epitaph on James Moore Smythe, a well-known name to every person who reads Pope:—

Here lies what had nor birth, nor shape, nor fame;
No gentleman! no man! no thing! no name!
For Jamie ne'er grew James; and what they call
More, shrank to Smith—and Smith's no name at all.
Yet die thou can'st not, phantom, oddly fated;
For how can no-thing be annihilated?

Though Mr. Carruthers has done much, he has mistaken a good deal, and left much for others to do. For instance, how can a man of Mr. Carruthers' subtilty have missed filling up the blanks in the following passage in the fourth book of "The Dunciad"? never as yet filled up by any editor:—

Others the Syren Sisters warble round,
And empty heads console with empty sound.
No more, alas! the voice of Fame they hear,
The balm of Dulness trickling in their ear.
Great C—H—P—R—K—,
Why all your toils? Your sons have learned to sing.

Mr. Carruthers has a long-out-of-the-scent note upon the subject. Some Law Lord, we are bound, could fill up the blanks. Shall we fill up the blanks? Yes. The five "great" initials refer to the sons of five recently-ennobled men of the gown. Read, Great Cowper, Harcourt, Parker, Raymond, King. Young Raymond was the worst of the five. We have read strange accounts of his Italian adventures, and in Pope's lifetime. And then what a bad guess has Mr. Carruthers made respecting a line in the delightful verses to "Fanny fair"—

L— and all about your ears.

Lambeth is Mr. Carruthers' conjecture. He might have guessed Lincoln, and been as far from right. But the person alluded to we shall not reveal. We will not forestall Mr. Croker's edition.

We hear more than mere words of approbation, such as "This will do," and "Now, this is good," of the first number of the new series of the *Literary Gazette*. It appears to be entirely new, like the Highlander's gun, having a new lock, a new stock, and a new barrel. It has nothing evidently of the old leaven about it; and, while it retains a popular name, it is a new creation altogether, and will effect a good.

Mr. Albert Smith has abdicated as monarch of Mont Blanc, and started to try his fortunes in China. He is travelling at an impetuous speed; but we doubt if China is likely to yield a rich harvest for his peculiar observation.

The Shakespeare autograph is enshrined in the British Museum. It lies on velvet, in a sloping mahogany case, with a plate glass before it, and curtains of blue silk to protect it from too strong a light. What a change from lying in a dirty chest, in a three-pair back attic, off Chancery-lane!

ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—The eighty-second anniversary of the declaration of the independence of the United States was celebrated by a banquet held on Monday night at the London Tavern, and attended by about one hundred and fifty American gentlemen resident in this metropolis. The banquet was presided over by General Robert B. Campbell, United States' Consul at London, on whose right sat Mr. Dallas, the American Minister; and among the company were—Mr. J. R. Croskey, Captain Mangles, M.P., Mr. R. W. Kennard, Dr. Charles Mackay, Mr. M. Marshall, Mr. P. N. Dallas, Mr. Benjamin Moran, Assistant Secretary of American Legation, &c. The room was tastefully decorated with the star-spangled banner and the union-jack; and over the president's table hung portraits of General and Lady Washington, and also an excellent likeness of Queen Victoria, graciously lent by her Majesty for the occasion. A group of ladies occupied the gallery after the dinner. His Excellency Mr. Dallas, in responding to a toast, justly extolled the diplomatic policy of his own country, and took the opportunity to announce that England had frankly and finally abandoned the right both of visit and search, and of course had thus ended the quarrel, and secured peace between the two countries. After exhausting a long list of "sentiments," and spending a very convivial evening, the party broke up at a late hour.

The Americans resident in Liverpool also celebrated the anniversary of the declaration of American independence on Monday. Flags were hoisted on all the American shipping in port, and over the Consulate. At night there was a numerous attended dinner at the Adelphi Hotel, and a special fête at the Zoo's old Gardens.

MUSIC.

As the musical season draws to a close noticeable occurrences get rare. The concerts of the various societies—the Sacred Harmonic, the Philharmonic, the Musical Union, the Vocal Association, Hallah's oratorios, Leslie's choir, &c.—are over for this year; and the principal benefit concerts (so numerous this season) have been given. There only remain the Italian Opera Houses; and they, too, are advertising their "last nights," which, of course, will merely be repetitions of the most favourite performances of the season.

At HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on Tuesday, there was a revival which might have been dispensed with. Verdi's "Nino" (more properly called "Nabucco") was reproduced, in order, apparently, to bring forward Mdlle. Spezia, who, though she has been here the whole season, has never made her appearance. This opera, though it has had some little success in Italy, has been unanimously and most deservedly condemned by the English public; and, of the few performances which it has had at Her Majesty's Theatre, every one has been a failure. Last Tuesday formed no exception. The house—an unusual occurrence this season—was very poor; and the performance was cold and dreary in the extreme. We felt for Mdlle. Spezia's situation in being compelled to throw away energetic acting upon a most ungrateful part, and brilliant singing upon music destitute of melody or expression. The opera, moreover, was very weakly cast; Beneviento being the only performer, besides Spezia, of any "mark or likelihood." All this, we must say, was by no means of a piece with Mr. Lumley's usually judicious management.

The production at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA of Flotow's "Martha" has been more successful. As we have already mentioned, it was first performed on Thursday last week, and this week it has been twice repeated. The subject is so well known that no account of it is necessary: it is sufficient to say that it belongs to the Parisian stage, and is exactly the same with that of Balfe's pretty opera, "The Maid of Honour." It contains that happy mixture of lightness and gaiety with sentiment, and even pathos, in which the French comic drama excels; and Flotow's music is an imitation, by no means unsuccessful, of the style of Auber. The melodies are natural and pleasing, the concerted pieces full of bustle and movement, and the orchestral accompaniments, though simple, brilliant and effective. This opera, as our musical readers are aware, is by no means new. It has long been a favourite in Germany, and had great success in Paris last winter, when Mario (as here) performed the principal character. Several of the detached pieces have long been known among us, and no doubt, recommended as they now are by the beautiful singing of Bosio, Didié, Mario, and Graziani, they will become very popular. The airs, "Qui tranquilla," and "Qui sola, vergin rosa" (The last Rose of Summer), sung by Bosio; the duet, "Ah! che a voi perdoni," sung by Bosio and Mario; and the "spinning-wheel" quartet, are all delightfully adapted to private or concert performance. It is proper to add that this pleasant piece is admirably got up. The scenery is fresh and beautiful, the old English costumes quaint and picturesque; and there is an incidental divertissement, representing the humours of a Statute Fair—one of the prettiest and gayest things of the kind we have ever seen.

On Friday week, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, there was "a grand Choral Demonstration" given under the direction of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The choir was that which has been formed for the great Centenary Commemoration of Handel to take place next year. The chorus numbered two thousand voices, and the instrumental band included four hundred players; so that the tuneful host was 2400 strong, and to their power was added that of the great organ. It might have been expected that on such an occasion the music would have been selected wholly or chiefly from Handel's works. But there was very little of Handel—the programme containing pieces from Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Costa's "Eli," Mozart's "Idomeneo," Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," and Auber's "Masaniello." These operatic pieces, we cannot but think, were entirely out of place on such an occasion. Many parts of the performance were grand and imposing, especially the Old Hundredth Psalm, which was sublime. But there was the same defect which was so much noticed at the Handel Festival of last year: the vocal strength was inadequate to "fill" the vast expanse; the choral effects were often feeble and indistinct, and the solo singers (not even excepting Mdlle. Clara Novello and Mr. Sims Reeves) were sometimes actually inaudible. It was said after the performances of last year that measures should be taken to improve the acoustical qualities of the Central Transept of the palace; but, if any such attempts have been made, they have not, as yet, been successful.

The arrangements for the BIRMINGHAM FESTIVAL being now completed, we are enabled to give the following sketch of them, from which it will be seen that this, the greatest of all our provincial music meetings, shows no falling off in the magnitude of its preparations. It takes place on the 31st of August, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of September. The principal vocalists are Madame Clara Novello, Miss Victoire Balfe, Mdlle. Castellani, Mdlle. Alboni, Miss Dolby, Madame Viardot, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Signors Tamberlik, Ronconi, and Belletti. Mr. Costa, as usual, is the conductor, and Mr. Stimpson, of Birmingham, the organist. The sacred pieces to be performed at the morning performances are "Elijah," "The Messiah," "Eli," Henry Leslie's new oratorio, "Judith," Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and Beethoven's service (mass) in C. Among the secular pieces selected for the evening concerts there are Handel's "Acis and Galatea," with additional accompaniments by Costa; Mendelssohn's cantata, "To the sons of art;" and Costa's serenata composed for the marriage of the Princess Royal. We must not omit the fact, most interesting to our youthful readers, that a brilliant ball on the Friday evening will conclude the festival.

MADAME AMALIE OXFORD'S SOIREE MUSICALE for the benefit of the funds of the German Hospital, Dalston, took place on Wednesday evening at the house of the fair *beneficitaire* in Russell-square, Madame Oxford being assisted on the occasion by Santon, Piat, Blagrove, and Howell. The entire performance went off with great éclat—Hummel's quintett in D minor being more especially applauded. Great praise is due to Madame Oxford for her excellent performance in the concerted pieces.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS.—A new farce, by Mr. J. M. Morton, has been produced at this theatre, to precede the charming revival of "The Merchant of Venice." It is entitled "Dying for Love," and is indebted to a work of M. Scribe for its form and material; that work, "Etre Aimé on Mourir," is somewhat now out of date, having been originally produced more than twenty years ago. It differs in its moral from French pieces in general: it treats married life with respect, and convicts unlicensed gallantry of folly. The theme of the action is neatly enough introduced. Mrs. Mangle (Miss Heath) is observed by the Doctor, her husband (Mr. Meadows), to be melancholy and meditative, when it appears that her mind has been affected by an incident that had happened to her in Switzerland, where a young gentleman had been supposed to throw himself from the top of a precipice on account of her having rejected his advances. Another adventure of the like kind seems about to happen. A young gentleman, Harry Thornton (Mr. D. Fisher), has followed them into the country, and Mrs. Mangle is afraid of a similar catastrophe. It turns out afterwards that the hero of the Switzerland adventure is yet living, and about to marry Mrs. Thornton (Miss Murray); whereupon Mrs. Mangle recovers her composure, and when young Thornton renounces his attempts to play upon her fears by threats of suicide, receives him with ironical calmness. Having ultimately been well laughed at, he recovers from his folly. The farce was sufficiently piquant, and perfectly successful. The new revival of "The Merchant of Venice" increases in its attraction. The second act is the especial favourite of the playgoing public, and brings before the spectator the living image of the famous City of the Doges. It may be also remarked with justice that the scenic arrangement has the effect of raising the style of the acting, and increases the histrionic merit of the performance. Everything now, too, moves easily, and the performers play admirably into each other's hands. It appears to be

the general impression that, taken altogether, it is Mr. Kean's most successful revival.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Emden, the joint lessee of the Olympic, had his benefit at that theatre on Saturday last. The entertainments consisted of "A Handsome Husband," "Hush Money," and "The Wandering Minstrel." These pieces were admirably performed, and applauded to the echo by a crowded and fashionable house. Mr. Robson's *Touchwood* is one of his best parts—one of those things which bring into play his inimitable faculty of representing the most violent passions with the utmost reality, and yet always under a comic and ludicrous aspect. In this piece his fear and horror, under the belief that he has drowned his sweetheart in the Thames, are so intense as to be actually tragic; and the effect is heightened by the capital performance of Mrs. Emden in the character of *Sally Stock*. As the representative of a genuine London *grisette*, this clever actress has no superior on our stage.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S FAREWELL.—Tuesday night, being the occasion of the two thousandth representation of "Mont Blanc," brought to a conclusion this most successful entertainment. Mr. Albert Smith took leave of his audience in a humorous speech, of which the following is the conclusion:—"Having had the honour of telling you the same story in this same room two thousand times up to this evening, I will not venture to refer to it, for you must know it almost as well as I do. But you must permit me to add that I now release you from your flattering attention until December. As near as I can calculate, leaving Marseilles on Saturday, in the *Panther*, I shall meet the *Pera*, from Southampton, at Malta, to-morrow week, and go in her to Alexandria, which I shall reach on the 17th. Two days is now enough for crossing the desert to Suaz. I start from that place on the 19th, and after six days of the most intense heat in the world, in the tropic of Cancer, on the Red Sea, I shall arrive at Aden on the 25th. On the 5th of August I touch at Point de Galle, Ceylon; and I hope to land at Hong-Kong and pass my first night in China on the 24th. Whilst thus able to fix these dates with such comparative certainty, from the admirable management of the service, let me publicly express my warm thanks to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the exceeding kindness, liberality, and attention they have already shown me. My return may almost be calculated inversely, leaving China early in October. It is impossible to fix it precisely, but I hope to be with you all again with the Cattle Show and the Pantomimes. And, until that time, wishing you every possible enjoyment and happiness that you most desire yourselves, I bid you, very gratefully, Good-by."

THE SURREY ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY will hold its fifth annual general meeting at Farnham, on Tuesday next, under the presidency of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Vice-President, who has most kindly honoured the members and their friends with an invitation to visit Farnham Castle. The meeting will be held in the castle, where the chair will be taken at twelve o'clock. The annual report of the council and the balance-sheet will be presented, and the office-bearers for the ensuing year will be elected. Several interesting papers will also be read.

FASHIONS FOR JULY.

At the present season fashion is profuse in elegant novelties, and the *embarras du choix* is a difficulty so seriously felt, that, in describing a few of the exquisite dresses just received in one of our most fashionable *magasins des modes*, we must leave the taste of our fair readers to determine the preference.

First we may mention a dress of mauve-coloured silk with a double skirt. The upper one is composed of alternate breadths of mauve and white, and all are covered with splendid *châné* and flowers. Robes in the same style may be had in dark blue, green, cinnamon-brown, and various other fashionable hues. A robe of silver-grey silk has two flounces, edged with a *broché* border of small flowers. Another of pink silk, figured with white, has quilles and two broad flounces. The flounces are bordered with a wealth of white *broché* flowers, presenting by night almost the effect of silver embroidery. A very elegant robe, suited for promenade costume, has a ground of emerald green, with two broad Pompadour flounces. A dress of the same class as that just mentioned is composed of green and white striped silk, of the pattern called *mille raies*. It has a double skirt, with tartan quilles. The robe Castiglione is of a high aristocratic character. It has a double skirt; the lower one is of rich Royal blue silk, and the upper one, which is of grey and white *mille raies*, has quilles of Royal blue ribbon, disposed with peculiar taste. A broad silk fringe is attached to the end of each ribbon.

We will now say a few words on the style of making dresses. Those of silk, or even of more simple materials, intended for full evening costume, frequently have corsages rounded in front of the waist; others have corsages pointed both in front and at the back—a style which has the recommendation of giving increased slenderness to the waist. The caprices of Fashion are infinite, and the fickle goddess seems at the present time to be more than ever determined to adopt as her motto the word "Variety." Consequently, on occasions not demanding full evening costume, we see some ladies with corsages high to the throat; others with corsages half high, *à la vierge*, with the fulness gathered to a point in front of the waist. Many corsages are shaped square at the neck *à la Raphaël*. It is only by reviving what is old that we can get at anything new; and therefore it is that the *élégantes* of the present generation have adopted the fashions of their grandmothers.

A very favourite trimming for the double skirts of silk dresses consists of a gouffering or plaiting of ribbon. This trimming may be placed on both skirts, or on the upper one only. The ribbon employed for the purpose may be either figured or plain, but a chequered pattern is extremely effective. Bias bands, set on flat, are also a favourite trimming. They may be of the same material as the dress, or of some colour amalgamating with it. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the trimming of the corsage should correspond with that on the skirt.

Sometimes the upper skirt is made to descend in rounded points at each side, and straight in front and at the back. This style is perfectly new. When both skirts are trimmed, the trimming on the lower skirt should be quite at the edge.

Mantelets are made in a variety of shapes, and the materials of which they are composed are scarcely less various. Scarf mantelets are very generally worn. They may be made of black silk, or of the same material as the dress, or of white muslin, either plain or figured. Those of black silk have usually no trimming, and are simply gathered down at the back of the neck by a bow of ribbon. Those of white muslin have a running of coloured ribbon all round, and are gathered down in the same manner at the back by a bow of ribbon with long flowing ends.

A new and elegant style for a black silk mantelet is in the shawl form. It has rows of guipure insertion alternating with bands of silk, and it is edged with two broad frills of guipure. Another, of a richer description, and adapted for the cool evening promenade at the seaside, is formed of alternate rows of velvet and guipure, and edged with fringe, with a heaving of an elaborate and beautiful design. But a still more elegant wrap, suited to the evening promenade or the carriage-drive, is the *bourneuse à quilles*. It is made of black silk, and has at each side quilles of guipure, inserted in a zigzag direction, and finished at the points by small silk tassels of a light and delicate pattern. There are four of these quilles at each side of the cloak. The hood is richly trimmed with guipure. The *bourneuse* is a perfect triumph of elegance. It may be made of silk of any colour. In violet or Royal blue its effect is extremely rich. The hood may be entirely of guipure.

Collars intended for morning and negligé costume are frequently formed of a flat plaiting of muslin, having a broad hem at the edge, and a coloured ribbon run within it. Under sleeves, suitable for the same style of dress, have two bouillons at the upper part, with small bows of ribbon fixed on the lower bouillon, and the whole finished by a broad frill of muslin, with ribbon run in the edge. Muslin sleeves, close at the wrists, have cuffs formed of bouilloné, within which is run a lilac or green ribbon.

Among some recent importations of Parisian jewellery we have noticed an elegant mourning bracelet, simple in design, but rich in execution. The band which encircles the arm is of black enamel, set with small gold stars. The black enamel band is bordered on each side by a wreath of ivory, and in the middle is the appropriate motto—"Je mours ou je m'attache," each letter being wrought in hair, and surrounded by a fillet of gold.

The warm weather has called forth mantelets of white muslin, which form an elegant variety in summer costume. Some of these



FASHIONS FOR JULY.

mantelets are of worked muslin and others of plain. One we have seen is distinguished by such decided novelty that we may offer a description of it. It is in the form of a small shawl, and has three rows of bouilloné, one passing down the centre of the back, and one along each shoulder. Between these rows of bouilloné, the muslin which forms the mantelet is gathered in at each side. The mantelet is lined with pink silk and trimmed with two broad flounces of muslin, each edged by a narrow bouilloné, within which is a running of pink ribbon.

In Paris many ladies wear square shawls of white muslin, edged with a broad hem and running of coloured ribbon. These shawls are trimmed with broad lace set on in easy fulness. For the runnings of ribbon in white muslin shawls and mantelets, mauve and pink are the favourite colours.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1.—Dress of green silk, with quilles or sides trimmings of

black passementerie, consisting of buttons of chenille set on in rows of three together and disposed in points, finished by rosettes, with three pendent tassels. The corsage, which is pointed at the waist, is ornamented with the same trimming. The sleeves have two broad frills, ornamented in corresponding style. Under sleeves formed of puffs of plain white muslin, and a worked muslin collar. A Victoria bonnet of brown crinoline, having on one side a large rose; strings of brown ribbon, and bavolet of brown silk trimmed with black lace; under trimming, bouquets of roses.

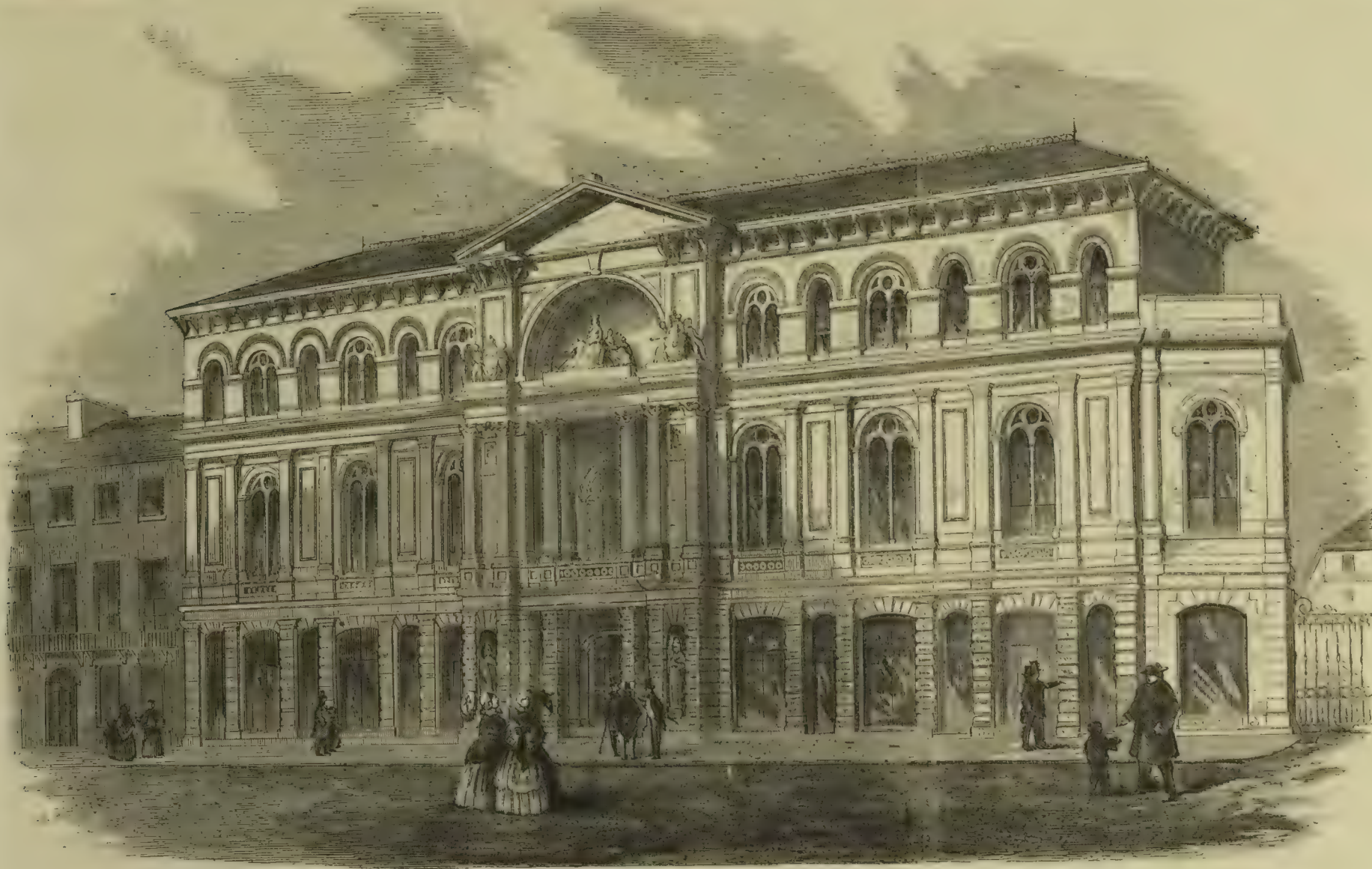
Fig. 2.—Dress of apricot-coloured silk, with a tablier trimming in front of the skirt. This trimming is formed of plaitings of ribbon of various hues, as pink, green, mauve, purple, &c. These plaitings are arranged in double rows, and set on in four festoons, each contracting in width as they ascend from the lower part of the skirt to the waist. The festoons are finished by rosettes formed of the ribbons employed in the plaits, and attached to the rosettes are long

tassels. The same trimming is repeated on the front of the corsage. The sleeves are formed of broad frills, gathered up in front of the arm by bows of ribbon finished by tassels. A small loose collar, with necktie of blue ribbon. Under sleeves formed of bouillons of tulle, separated by ruches of blue ribbon. On the left arm a coral bracelet; and on the right arm a gold bracelet with a coral snap. Bonnet of paille de riz, with a fichu of blue silk across the crown, and on one side a bow of blue ribbon. Under trimming, bouquets of daisies and forget-me-not. Strings of very broad blue ribbon. Parasol of chequered silk with broad blue fringe.

Fig. 3.—Robe of gaze de soie, the ground grey, with broad lilac stripes running horizontally. The skirt is edged with a broad plaiting of the same material as the dress. Canezou of white muslin, trimmed with lace and bouillonés of net, within which are inserted lilac ribbon. The canezou is of the fichu form, pointed at the waist, and has a pointed collar, finished by a lilac tassel.



MUCROSS LAKE AND LOUGH LEANE, KILLARNEY.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



THE EXCHANGE, COVENTRY.

THE EXCHANGE AT COVENTRY.

COVENTRY, which is so celebrated for its ancient and beautiful churches, guildhall, and hospitals, has of late years, through the enterprise and taste of its inhabitants, had many public buildings of considerable architectural merit added to its mediæval ones, and for most of which the city is indebted to the architect of the building we now illustrate—the general Exchange and Music Hall. The building stands in Hertford-street, near the market-place, on a portion of the site formerly occupied by the stables of the well-known King's Head Hotel. A company of shareholders was formed in 1854, composed of the leading citizens and neighbouring agriculturists, with Lord Leigh as their chairman. Designs were advertised for, and the design of the present building was selected. The site chosen was a most peculiar one, and in every respect out of

the county and city arms, &c. In addition to the roof-lights are six other large windows on each side, above the galleries, by which the room is admirably and abundantly lighted: at night the room is lighted by three large sunlights in the centre compartments of the ceiling.

The Exchange Hall is about 110 feet in length; 55 feet in breadth on floor, but across the galleries 71 feet; and 47 feet in height. Commodious retiring rooms for the audience and professionals are provided.

The acoustic qualities of the room have called forth the praises of Mario, Sims Reeves, Jullien, and others who have severally performed there since the opening.

Under the entire building (on a level with the back street) is extensive stable and coachhouse accommodation for the adjoining hotel. The building was commenced in 1854, and was completed and publicly opened in June, 1856, and since then has been weekly used as an exchange, and for concerts, meetings, and general purposes.

The building was erected by Mr. Pratt, builder, of Coventry, at a cost of somewhat under £8000. The architect is Mr. James Murray (now of the firm of Pugin and Murray, London).

BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF TABLE GLASS.

THE services, in glass, for the Royal table at Aston Hall, on the occasion of her Majesty opening the Hall and Park, were gratuitously supplied by the Messrs. Osler, of London and Birmingham, and specially manufactured by them to correspond in style with the furniture and decorations of the building. They consisted of two complete services, which, though entirely different in pattern, harmonised admirably in their general effect. One of these

was executed from a design of the fifteenth or sixteenth century, and was richly gilt, and decorated with the Tudor rose and fleur-de-lis; the form of the other was suggested by the chalice, the stems and knots being richly cut and gilt, and the bowls decorated with the trefoil leaf. The accompanying Engraving represents a portion of the Tudor service, consisting of a liqueur, wine, claret, hock, and champagne glass, water-goblet, decanter, and claret-jug. Besides these there were soda-goblets, water-jugs, finger-glasses, and coolers en suite. The glass was tastefully arranged—a set of each pattern being placed alternately on the table. In addition to the above were made a set of wine-glasses, "tall, graceful, and light as a feather," from a Venetian model furnished by Mr. Redfern, of Warwick, the well-known archaeologist.

Her Majesty was so much charmed with the beauty of the glass provided for the luncheon at Aston Hall by the Messrs. Osler, that through one of her suite she asked those gentlemen to allow her to carry away a couple of specimens. So great an honour has probably never been paid to any manufacturer. We need not add that the request was most gladly complied with; and so much "store" did the Queen seem to set on her wine-glasses that she took personal charge of them on reaching the railway carriage. Her Majesty has given an order to the Messrs. Osler for a complete service of the Tudor pattern.

THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

THE Illustration on page 36 gives a View of the Lower Lakes of Killarney—Mucross Lake and Lough Leane—and is taken from a spot close to the Tor Cascade. A long and narrow tongue of land separates the two lakes, and this, at its extremity, is joined to the mainland by many small islands connected by bridges—a continuous and most picturesque road between and across the lakes being thus obtained.

Mucross demesne, the property of H. A. Herbert, Esq., M.P., lies below. Glenna Mountain is just visible on the left. The islands of Ross and Innisfallen, with a hundred others, are spread, and seem to float, upon the bosom of the Lower Lake; and in the far-off distance the Slieve Mish Mountains at the head of Dingle Bay, complete the picture—the whole forming perhaps the loveliest of all the lovely scenes in the neighbourhood of Killarney.

Mr. Ross, the gamekeeper at Muckross, who accompanied the Prince of Wales in his late excursion through the lakes and mountains of Killarney as guide, has received from his Royal Highness a small case containing a magnificent, highly-wrought silver spirit flask and goblet, as a souvenir of the Prince's visit.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE IN WHICH COLERIDGE DIED AT HIGHGATE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the march in all directions of the long rows of bricks and mortar, the pleasant village of Highgate still retains its rural appearance; and when amongst the tall rows of shady trees which are such a great ornament to the wide thoroughfare, and glancing at the pleasant gardens and the old-fashioned yet snug houses, it is not difficult to the Londoner to fancy himself at a long distance from the huge and busy population of the metropolis. On



HOUSE AT HIGHGATE IN WHICH COLERIDGE THE POET DIED.



GLASSES USED AT HER MAJESTY'S TABLE, ASTON HALL, MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. OSLER.

square and level. But in the building as now erected the skew form of plan cannot be observed, so admirably has the architect, by a geometrical arrangement of the halls and vestibules, concealed it; indeed, instead of marring the effect, it rather adds to its architectural beauty, and has called forth novel and happy effects.

The style of the building is Italian, with details partaking of the French Renaissance, and a slight admixture of Romanesque. The fronts are of white brick, with cornices, rustications, pillars, and other moulded portions of Derbyshire stone. Round some of the arches and in panels red bricks are introduced. On each side of the main portico of the front are shops, with warehouses and offices over, principally occupied by manufacturers, which are approached from separate entrances. On the first floor over one set of shops is an assembly-room for small meetings, &c.; this is used as a refreshment-room when a concert is held in the hall.

The Exchange, or Music Hall, is situated at the back of this front building, and is entered from the street, first through a semi-circular portico, then through a hexagon vestibule—out of which open the stone staircases to the galleries. The entrance end is semicircular—the opposite, square, but with a wide elliptical recess for the orchestra. On the ground floor the room is encircled on three sides by a commodious arched corridor, which allows of five separate means of access to the hall, and also to the several retiring rooms and staircases. Over this corridor is a gallery (for the first class of the audience), separated from the main room by an arcade of twenty arches, divided by columnar piers, which support a richly-moulded cornice, whence the roof springs. The ceiling is of elliptical form, divided transversely and longitudinally into compartments by moulded ribs. Five of the panels on each side contain plate glass; the remaining panels have plastic enrichments emblematic of Agriculture and Music,

... sixty-seven, greatly respected and lamented.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

CHEAP BOOKS.—Surplus Copies of Dr. Livingstone's Africa, Tom Brown's School Days, Johnston's Chemistry of Common Life, Conybeare and Howson on St Paul, and many other Books, are now on sale at BULL'S LIBRARY at greatly reduced prices. Catalogues sent post free.—Bull's Library, 19, Holborn-street, Chancery-square, London, W.

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THIS eminent painter of the French school died at Argenteuil, on the 15th ult., of a disease from which he had suffered many years. Ary Scheffer was born at Dordrecht, Holland, on the 10th Feb., 1795—his father being a painter there, and his mother, Cornelia Lamme, equally proficient as an artist. He had recognised his birthplace by sending to Dordrecht two of his paintings, "Christ on the Cross," and the "Muse Euterpe." Scheffer studied art at Paris under the celebrated Guerin, and in that city practised both historical and genre painting with great success. Among his best-known pictures are "Christ the Comforter," a work of great power and beauty; "Francesca da Rimini," "Dante and Beatrice," Goethe's "Margaret," and "Mignon." His works are remarkable for loftiness and simplicity. Their technical merits are very high. His drawing is true and graceful, his touch firm, and his colour often beautiful. In France Ary Scheffer was regarded as the leader of devotional art, towards which he was carried by the strongest tendencies of his character. One of his countrymen has said of him:—"All the world is able to admire some at least of those compositions which have become popular, where distinguished taste is associated with the finest and truest sentiment; but only they who were acquainted with M. Scheffer can know from what a living source of poetry these pathetic and charming creations emanated. M. Scheffer was not only a great artist—he had a mind open to all that is noble, generous, and good. His great career—always maintained in a line of the most rigid independence—offers to youthful talent the pattern of a life gloriously passed."

M. Scheffer was at an early age instructor of the children of Louis Philippe, and, among others, trained as an artist the Princess Marie. His affectionate regard for this family was very great. It is stated, indeed, that his death was hastened by a flying visit which he made to England in order to attend the funeral of the late Duchess of Orleans. Falling ill in London, M. Scheffer returned to his country only to bid his family and friends a last farewell.

Ary Scheffer's last work is thus described in the *Literary Gazette*:—"On a bust canvas is sketched the last inspiration of Scheffer's genius; the last and the completest revelation, in an incomplete form, of Scheffer's individuality. Below is being enacted 'the riddle of this painful earth,' martyrs, heroes, the good, the great, the sufferers in the cause of God and man: those who have loved, who have hoped, who have striven, who have aspired, lay crushed and prostrated by death, by tyranny, by persecution, by ingratitude, by injustice; they have drunk the cup of suffering to the dregs; 'It is finished,' and they give up the ghost. But not to lie long in 'cold obstruction.' 'Can these bones live?' Like the prophet of old, we witness their resuscitation; they wake, they move, a power not their own raises them on their feet; they look upwards, eyes, hands, souls are lifted; slowly, surely, irresistibly they mount, they mount to where the Saviour awaits them, and gradually as they emerge from the vapours of blood, and fire, and smoke to where the 'light of His countenance' gleams on them, their faces change and calm, and grow serene, hopeful, satisfied, radiant; and among archangels and all the host of heaven they learn the meaning of the words, 'When death shall be swallowed up in victory.' Such is the plan of 'Les Douleurs de la Terre,' one of the greatest pictures ever imagined by man."

THE ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.

THIS asylum, situated in Westminster-road, Lambeth, was established in 1758, and is now celebrating its centenary. The object of the charity is to provide a home for orphan girls, who are admitted between the ages of eight and eleven years. They are

brought up as domestic servants, and at a proper age are apprenticed into respectable private families; the indenture of apprenticeship, to which the committee are a party, ensuring them protection until they are twenty-one. During the one hundred years this benevolent design has been in operation 2880 orphans have been admitted, nearly the whole of whom have been apprenticed or have returned to their friends, and there are 150 at present in the institution.

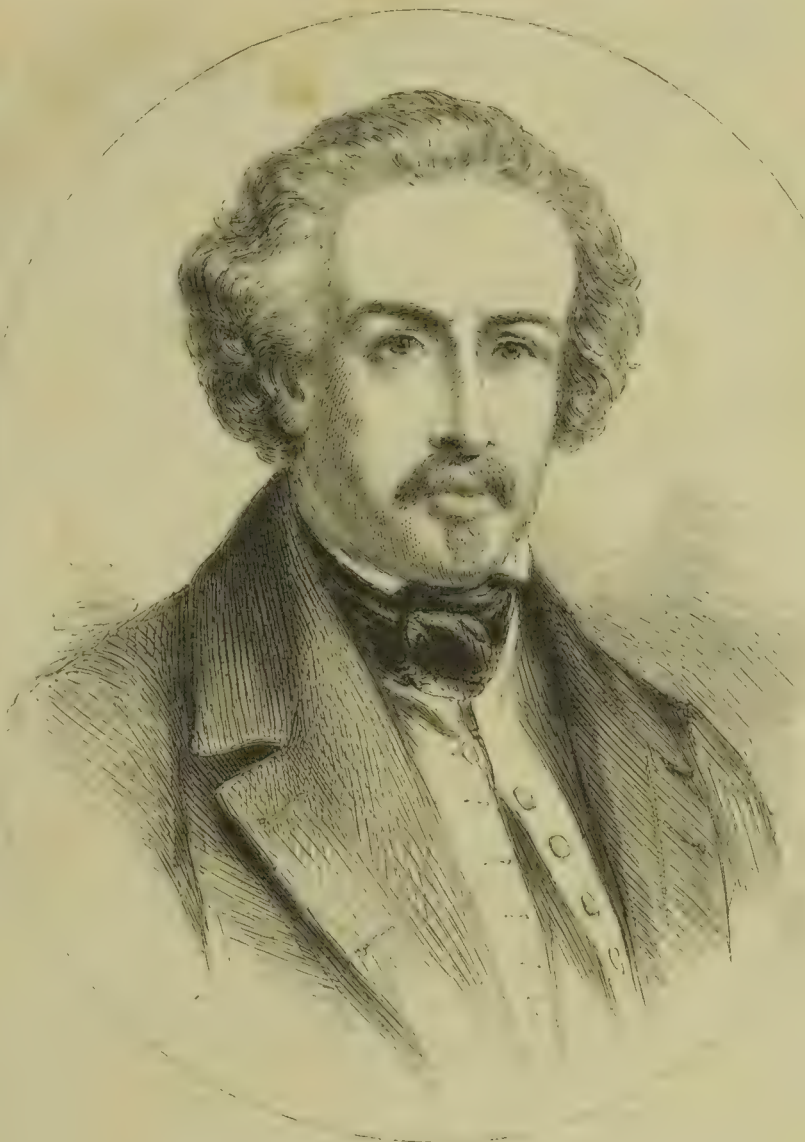
The committee were desirous that the public should become better acquainted with the charity, and also that some special opportunity should be afforded of ascertaining, not only what might have been the effect of the early training of the orphans as it regards their course in life, but that the orphans themselves should also have an opportunity of testifying whether they retained an affectionate

and grateful feeling towards the home of their childhood; and further, the committee wished to offer them some proof that, though officially unconnected with the charity, an interest was felt in their welfare. The celebration of the centenary appeared to be a most suitable occasion, and it was thought that, if a number could be assembled together, it would be the best evidence to offer to the public of the benefit the charity was conferring, not only on a forlorn and unprotected portion of our fellow-creatures, but on the public at large, by providing them with faithful domestic servants. The intention of having this general meeting of those brought up in the asylum was no sooner generally known than the greatest anxiety was displayed to be present. The arrangements for the day were that they should meet in the chapel to offer a centenary thanksgiving, after which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is the vice-patron, most obligingly consented to address them. As the plan progressed the communications and correspondence increased much beyond what was anticipated, and the expressions of gratitude for the benefits conferred in their youth—the attributing their present comfortable position in life to the care bestowed upon them in the institution—the attachment displayed towards the matron and mistresses—all afforded the greatest encouragement to proceed. As the day approached the anxiety amongst them seemed to increase, and it is thought that if there had been time more than double the number might have been brought together.

At twelve o'clock on Tuesday week they assembled in the chapel, to which the public were admitted; and the service which the Archbishop had appointed should be the Litany, with a special form of thanksgiving, having been read by the chaplain, the Rev. W. Curling, his Grace gave them a most excellent and eloquent address, taking his subject from the Third Epistle of St. John, v. 4, "I have no greater joy than to hear that my children walk in truth." After the service the committee, attended by the secretary, Mr. Davies, conducted the Archbishop into the grounds, where a spacious tent had been erected and a dinner prepared, consisting of joints of cold meat, salads, and pies; the kindness of friends, and especially the orphans who were to be the guests, provided large quantities of flowers; and thus the arrangements of the tables, bearing in mind that the dinner was dressed and the whole of the simple decorations were prepared in the establishment, reflected the highest credit on those who had the management of it. The party consisted of about 380, at three tables; the arrangement being that the children now in the asylum, beginning with the youngest and sitting in the order of their age, occupied the upper part; next came those young women now serving their apprenticeship; and beyond them those who had been brought up in it, and, having served their apprenticeship, were filling various stations in life.

Our Engraving is taken at the time when the venerable and esteemed Primate was asking a blessing on the dinner they were about to partake of, presenting a most interesting scene. Next to his Grace were children who, having been elected at the usual half-yearly election on June 14, had been a few weeks in the house; and at the other extremity of the tables were to be found those who had left it thirty, forty, and even fifty years ago. By permission of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the president, the band of the Scots Fusilier Guards attended. The company remained in the grounds until the evening, and we hope the committee found the contributions liberal. We cannot do otherwise in concluding this notice than earnestly recommend to public support an institution which can give such unequivocal proofs of its usefulness and efficiency.

On Wednesday last there were an exhibition and sale of the needlework of the children, and of those brought up in the Asylum—a military band being in attendance in the gardens on this occasion also.



THE LATE ARY SCHEFFER.



THE CENTENARY FETE OF THE ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY SAYING GRACE.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE is no doubt about the matter. Weary, very weary, has the Session become—heavy, very heavy, are the complaints of members, even the committeeless members, at the never-ending, still-beginning sittings. There has been scarcely, if at all, an incident to relieve the plodding monotony of a week which has had only the merit of being a useful one; and no one feels dullness more than the “business men,” these being the men who are sitting the Session out—who are in their places at twelve, or available for discussion and division up to four—who between four and six get a trot to their houses or their clubs to keep abreast of their correspondence—who are in their places again at six, asking or “hear-hearing” questions until half-past—who then plunge dyspeptically into the dining-room for a medium of hasty and lukewarm dinner—and who afterwards, between eight p.m. and one a.m., are assiduously about the House, getting through and pushing through business, at those intervals when the faint and languid debating which still draws its slow length along permits them to intervene. Up stairs the annual desolation has set in in the corridors, for the private business is all over, and, though persistent Committees of Inquiry still sit in the closed chlorido-of-limey rooms over the river, they generally consist of just about a quorum; and the questions asked faintly of the witnesses are almost drowned in the scratching of the short-hand writer’s pen and the ticking of the clock, so that they scarcely reach the ear of the one spectator and auditor who leans listlessly over the rail, or occupies as nearly as he decently can two of the unoccupied chairs. The fluvial influences of this year are very likely to raise the question of the expediency or desirability of summer sittings of the Legislature. Indeed, a member has already given notice of his intention to bring the subject before the House; and the fact of the gentleman in question having undertaken the duty is most significant, inasmuch as he is of all others the member who is to be found at all times and seasons in the building—business or no business—morning, noon, afternoon, evening, night, and morning again at the small hours; and conjectures have been often hazarded whether he does not require always to be ejected at Parliamentary sleeping time by gentle force, and whether he is not found waiting outside the first door that is opened next day. If this honourable gentleman has been driven to ask for an alteration of the present system, it can be solely on account of his having discovered that the Palace at Westminster is only endurable in cold weather. Those, however, who contemplate a change in the meeting and sitting habits of the Legislature must reckon first on their ability to overcome the difficulty of effecting a social revolution in the alteration of the period of the London season, with which is interwoven so many interests and so much of metropolitan life.

It is to be supposed that, even from the now maimed stenographic records of the proceedings in Parliament, it has been sufficiently apparent that all the energies of the Lower House have been devoted to the India Bill, which, at this present writing, stands a-tiptoe for its flight into the Lords. Great assiduity and steadiness of purpose have been displayed in effecting this object, for, though the Indian interest has died down to that legislative zero which is represented by a listless attendance of forty members or less in the discussions, the obstacles have not been few, even if they have been overcome by the increasing force of Ministerial majority. Indeed on the last evening of Committee the greatest proof of Ministerial power on division was given by no less a person than Lord Palmerston; who almost plaintively—for the first time in his life—declared his consciousness of the hopelessness of dividing against Government, and his intention of contenting himself with simply saying “No” to the proposition in dispute; and he could scarcely get up an angry look at his over-zealous follower who insisted on going into the lobby, the result of which was to show to what a minimum point the great Palmerston influence had fallen.

A very notable device to steal a day more out of the week, and at the same time to get rid by a side-wind of the nuisance of speech-making on questions on the motion for the adjournment of the House on Friday evening, was defeated by the intervention, in his usual unconsciously-impudent manner, by a metropolitan member who has become, if not famous, at least notorious, in a very short Parliamentary life, by the simple expedient of moving the adjournment of the House himself, and so letting in the flood of errant membership which is wont to disport itself in every possible region of discussion on Friday evenings, and so the Saturday sitting was given up and another week added to the Session. Talking of metropolitan members, there was a very little scene which probably passed unobserved by the general looker-on, in which a notable specimen of the aristocratic, decidedly West-end member actually contrived to give to a decidedly East-end, and troublesome, not to say offensive, metropolitan member, to use an expressive phrase, as good as he brought. If Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest will take up that line of Parliamentary business for which in his first essay he displayed an aptitude hardly to be expected from him, he will deserve the gratitude of the House and receive the commendations of those who take the trouble to watch and to study the idiosyncrasies of the curious collection of individuals that constitutions, for some reasons or the other, no doubt, but which are by no means patent to the world in general, have contrived to pack into that assembly which nobody ever nowadays calls by the grand title of the Commons of England. Nevertheless, let justice be done even to the worst and least effective House of Commons that has been brought together in the memory of the present generation. Personal disputes and angry retorts between individuals are getting rarer every day. To be sure, caustic considerations of the cause of the change may insinuate that there cannot be “keen encounters of wits” when the wits are dull and torpid; but, however it may be, there is the fact; and, really, there was quite a little sensation, in a thin, languid House, when Sir James Graham, in his bitterest manner—say that of 1842—lunged right into an ex-Indian Judge with his sharpest sarcasm, regardless of the circumstance that, perhaps, the object of his attack was not likely to be the most liable to a sense of its acuteness; for we all know that in their inceptation Indian Judges are not created out of the most lively and brilliant of the Bar, and that, when they return after their ten years’ desiccation of their systems, nothing in human nature can be more dry and sapless.

It ought, perhaps, to be noted that the actual realisation of one of the points of the Charter took place in the fact of Major Coke, the new member for East Norfolk, taking his seat without the ceremony of handing in a statement of his property qualification, and without signing a book which used to contain a record of that interesting circumstance, and which for untruthfulness could only be exceeded by the memoirs of Munchausen or the travels of Mandeville. We did not hear any violent cheers at the consummation of this great constitutional change; but then, perhaps, it has been accompanied by a compensating depression, arising out of the fact that a bill has been introduced and nearly brought to completion which will take away the privilege of exemption from arrest for debt from members of the Lower House. There must be

great moral courage in the member who ventures to oppose or even to divide against such a proposition, for he lays himself open at once to the imputation that his opinion on the subject is to be taken as the measure of his financial position. But, then, what other privilege can legislators want beyond the privilege of working fourteen hours a day in the pleasantest part of the year in the foulest and most pestilential atmosphere in the world?

In the absence of exciting debates, and in the difficulty of keeping awake in the Strangers’ Gallery, it is not without interest to watch the manner in which Mr. Disraeli deals with the House. One does not know why, but there comes over one involuntarily a sense of the similitude of his Parliamentary policy to that which Cardinal Mazarin adopted in his rule of France. There is the same cat-like watchfulness; the same judgment in seizing the right moment to be bold, and almost insolent, and the exact time to yield and give way to pressure; the same affectation of deference and timidity, covering the profoundest and most undeviating devotion to the attainment of the object in hand; the same readiness to wait for better opportunities in preference to hazarding loss by resistance when resistance would only irritate; the same trusting to the lapse of time to bring events to the desired end; the same tenacity of purpose; in short, the same skilful but not too dignified manipulation of affairs which we are accustomed to consider as characteristic of Italian policy. It is evident that Mr. Disraeli has taken Mazarin’s motto into his earnest keeping, and that, looking to his past political life, and the curious chances which he has enjoyed, he is most trustful of the policy which is conveyed in the significant words “Time and myself.” In this respect he affords a strong contrast to Lord Derby, who has not the patience for finesse, and who never appears to view public affairs from a decidedly serious point of view. His political career is remarkable as being in direct contradiction to his family motto, “Sans changer,” the effect of which has been little visible on the various occasions when the noble Earl has served with Whigs, Peelites, and Protectionists, and still less so now, when he goes in for two nights in the week for Radicalism (only, however, with the view of ultimately preserving the existence of the House of Peers), taking care on the other two sitting evenings of their Lordships to make compensation by the most unsparing ministering to the prejudices and amiable weaknesses of his Conservative followers. One hardly understands the exact condition of the mind of a Prime Minister who on one night declares that he is as firmly of opinion as ever that the admission of a single Jew into the House of Commons would unchristianise the Legislature; but that, nevertheless, he must permit it, with only the salve to his conscience which is afforded by accepting a measure which does not threaten the Hebraising of the Peers; and who, on the next, throws his whole force into the marshalling of a tremendous division against the abolition of Church-rates. There is a coarseness in this mode of dealing with a delicate position like that of the present Ministry which is in very great opposition to the wily tactics of the Leader of the House of Commons; and the two systems may some day come into violent contact with each other, and the concussion may go far to upset the concern. It should, however, be recollected that Mr. Disraeli studiously plays his game to win; while, if Lord Derby has ever had a political characteristic at all, it has been a tendency to be always on the losing side, even if he left place and power for the attainment of that curious desire.

THE OPHTHALMOSCOPE: its Mode of Application Explained, and its Value Shown, in the Exploration of Internal Diseases affecting the Eye. By JAMES HOGG, Assistant-Surgeon, Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, &c. John Churchill.—Among all the departments of medical science there is, perhaps, not one in which greater progress has been made within a comparatively short space of time than that of ophthalmic surgery; and how greatly we may congratulate ourselves upon this circumstance need not be mentioned when we consider the dreary blank presented on the loss of that inestimable blessing—sight. And whatever invention affords additional means of detecting the precise nature of a defect in vision—and which, indeed, is the first step towards a successful plan of treatment—must be regarded in the light of a boon conferred upon mankind. Such is the ophthalmoscope, an instrument whereby are to be discovered those multifarious and minute changes which are often occurring within the globe of the eye, and which, whilst they considerably impair the vision of the sufferer, are hidden from the ken of those who may be called upon to relieve them. With the aid of the ophthalmoscope, however, the surgeon *now* detects the cause, and the effect becomes remediable; the diagnosis made more complete, treatment becomes more certain. To our countryman Cunningham is due the merit of having invented this instrument; and subsequent labourers in this new field of investigation have, by degrees, rendered that invention more and more perfect. Amongst those who have thus aided in the cause of humanity is the author of the present work, and he has evidently bestowed much labour and thought upon his undertaking; whilst his position at one of our large ophthalmic institutions has placed at his disposal a long array of cases to render his observations yet more correct; and, although the knowledge of ophthalmic affections was, previously, extensive, we hail with pleasure the employment of this new instrument, which may be regarded in the same sense as the stethoscope is viewed in regard to affections of the chest, or the microscope in respect of the investigation of natural and abnormal textures. It is, indeed, as Dr. Lyons has remarked of the latter instrument, “un moyen de plus.” Mr. Hogg’s work is well and copiously illustrated; and, from its practical usefulness, will, doubtless, call upon us, ere long, to notice the appearance of a second edition.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS DESTINED BRIDE.—The following list, compiled from authentic sources by a correspondent curious in those matters who has taken much pains in investigating this subject, comprises the only ladies of Royal blood who, as Protestants, are eligible for the hand of the Prince of Wales, showing, says the curious inquirer, that, to all present appearances, our future Monarch’s choice of a wife is limited to seven ladies of Royal blood; unless, indeed, he select a consort much older than himself.—1. Princess Alexandra (daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia), born February 1, 1842. 2. Princess Anne of Hesse-Darmstadt, niece of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and of the Empress of Russia, born May 25, 1843. 3. Princess Augusta of Holstein-Glücksburg, born February 27, 1844. 4. Duchess Wilhelmina of Wurtemberg, born July 11, 1841. 5. Princess Alexandra (daughter of Prince Christian) of Denmark, born December 1, 1844. 6. Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenburg, born June 28, 1845. 7. Princess Catharine of Oldenburg, sister of the Grand Duchess Nicholas of Russia, born September 21, 1846.

MUNGO PARK.—A relic of Mungo Park’s travels in Africa has been discovered by Lieutenant Glover, of Baikie’s West Coast Expedition. The incident is thus related in the *Cape Literary Magazine*:—“Lieutenant Glover, one of the officers under the command of Captain Baikie, has stumbled upon a valuable relic of Mungo Park, and has of course secured it. Passing through a native village near the scene of Park’s melancholy death, an old man accosted the Lieutenant, and showed him a book which had for years been in his possession. It was a volume of logarithms, with Mungo Park’s name, and autographic notes and memoranda. The possessor offered it to Mr. Glover for 200,000 cowries. Inestimable as the prize was, the price demanded was enormous, and it was impossible to pay it. After some consideration the Lieutenant took from his pocket a clasp-knife, and asked the native what he thought of that. This was too tempting a bait to be refused, the native joyfully took the knife, and the Lieutenant still more joyfully secured his valuable memento of the distinguished African traveller.”

WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.—This delightful and salubrious watering-place is situated on the coast of Essex, in a small bay formed by a promontory or nose of land on the north, and a similar projection of high land on the south. The sea air on this coast is of a remarkably bracing quality. Walton possesses an unrivalled beach, almost entirely of firm sand. The cliffs are of a bold character, and their deep brown tints form a pleasing contrast with the yellow sands and the blue ocean. This bathing retreat is of a decidedly rural character, affording that quiet generally sought by the inhabitants of town during the oppressive summer months.

ROYAL SOCIETY.—At the annual election, which recently took place, the following gentlemen were chosen Fellows of this society:—Thomas Graham Balfour, M.D.; Edward Mounier Boxer, Captain R.A.; Frederick Currey, Esq.; David Forbes, Esq.; Alfred Baring Garrod, M.D.; William Henry Harvey, M.D.; the Rev. Samuel Haughton; Henry Hennessey, Esq.; David Livingstone, LL.D.; John Lubbock, Esq.; Henry Darwin Rogers, LL.D.; William Scovell Savory, Esq., M.B.; Warrington Wilkinson Smyth, Esq.; Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, B.E.; Thomas Williams, M.D.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNTESS FALKLAND.

THE RIGHT HON. AMELIA VISCOUNTESS FALKLAND was the youngest of the five daughters of William IV., and was born in November, 1803. Her Ladyship was married, the 27th of December, 1830, to Lucius Bentinck, ninth Viscount Falkland, by whom she leaves issue an only child, Lucius William Charles Augustus Cary, Master of Falkland, Captain in the 27th Foot, who was born the 24th of November, 1831, and married, the 11th of May, 1858, Sarah Christiana, only daughter of the late Major Peach Keighly, of Idlecote, Warwickshire, Judge-Advocate-General of the Madras Army. Lady Falkland possessed considerable literary talent and reputation: her last work, “Chow Chow,” has been only recently published. Her Ladyship, to the deep sorrow of her family and of all who knew her, died on the 2nd inst., after a short illness.

LADY DUNSANY.

THE RIGHT HON. ANNE CONSTANCE LADY DUNSANY, who died on the 27th ult., at her father’s (Lord Sherborne’s) seat, Sherborne Lodge, near Northleach, was the youngest daughter of John, second and present Lord Sherborne, by his wife, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Henry Stavel, second and last Lord Stavel. Lady Dunsany was born the 12th September, 1816; and was married, the 22nd September, 1846, to Edward, sixteenth and present Baron Dunsany, by whom she leaves three sons and three daughters.

THE HON. JANET SEMPILL.

THIS venerable lady, whose death occurred on the 6th ult., was the daughter of John, thirteenth Lord Sempill, by his wife, Janet Dunlop, heiress of Bischoptown, in the county of Renfrew, and was the granddaughter of Hugh, twelfth Lord Sempill, a distinguished General, who commanded the left wing of the Royal army at the battle of Culloden. She was born at Sempill House, Renfrewshire, on the 22nd of January, 1768; and died (unmarried), in the Isle of Cumbrae, county of Bute, on the 6th ult.; and was consequently in her ninety-first year. The family of Sempill (Barons Sempill) is of great antiquity and historical renown, and was formerly one of the most powerful in the west of Scotland, being hereditary Sheriffs of their county, an office answering to that of Lord Lieutenant of the present day.

LIEUTENANT SALMOND.

LIEUTENANT CHARLES JAMES SALMOND, of the 2nd Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, the eldest son of James Salmond, Esq., of Waterford, Cumberland (formerly of the 15th Hussars and Queen’s Bays), and grandson of the late Major-General Salmond, for many years Military Secretary to the Hon. East India Company, was, after being educated at Rugby and Oxford, appointed Cornet in the 7th Light Cavalry, 1853; and became a Lieutenant in June, 1854. He was afterwards Adjutant of the 2nd Cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, and Acting Aide-de-Camp to Sir Hope Grant. He was killed near Cawnpore, the 6th Dec., 1857. Lieutenant Salmond was a very gallant officer, and displayed much activity, energy, and talent in the Indian outbreak. He was constantly engaged, and had several personal encounters, and some narrow escapes. At one time, whilst defending himself against one of the enemy on the near side, another stole up on the other side, and was on the point of thrusting a spear into his side, when, with a dexterous blow of his sword, he severed the man’s hand at the wrist. On another occasion he had to contend single-handed against four antagonists, and came off victorious. After his regiment mutinied Salmond was employed as A.D.C. to Colonel Haddell, 3rd Europeans; and was present in the action with the mutineers near Agra. He was also in the action at Futtehpore-Sikree, in command of militia cavalry, and was wounded in the hand. He afterwards joined Greathed’s column, and was employed as orderly officer by Major Ouvry, 9th Lancers, and subsequently Acting Brigade-Major of Cavalry. After this he was attached to the column under Sir Hope Grant, as Acting Aide-de-Camp, took part in all the proceedings for the relief and withdrawal of the garrison at Lucknow, and was mentioned by Sir Colin Campbell in the despatches of the 18th of June as having been again wounded, and having greatly distinguished himself. He continued Aide-de-Camp after the action of the 6th of December, 1857, when, feeling ill and fatigued, he was unable to join in the pursuit; and, being missed on the evening of that day, a search was made, and he was found killed in a grove of trees near Cawnpore. Salmond was only twenty-four years old when he thus perished; he was a youth of great promise, and a perfect cavalry officer. He had been gazetted as Captain from July, 1857, but never knew of his promotion.

LEWIS LOYD, ESQ.

LEWIS LOYD, Esq., of Overstone Park, Northamptonshire, who died on the 13th May, at Overstone Park, aged ninety, was for a period of half a century the head of the eminent banking-house of Jones, Loyd, and Co., of Manchester, and of Louthbury, London. He was the eldest son of William Loyd, Esq., of Court Henry, Carmarthen-shire; and early in life became minister of a small Dissenting chapel at Manchester; but, having married Sarah, the only daughter of John Jones, Esq., a wealthy merchant of that city, he quitted his clerical profession, and engaged in commerce. His father-in-law took him into partnership at Manchester, and he showed great capacity in his new position. After some years, in consequence of repeated complaints on the part of their London agents as to the difficulty of keeping the accounts of the firm, it was agreed that Mr. Loyd should proceed to the metropolis, and there found a bank under the same name as the original firm. This he did, and Jones, Loyd, and Co., of Manchester, drew bills on Jones, Loyd, and Co., of Louthbury, London. The results of Mr. Loyd’s energy, industry, and mercantile intelligence were crowned with immense success, and secured the prosperous establishment of the great banking-house which bears his name. Mr. Lewis Loyd, by his first wife, Sarah, daughter of John Jones, Esq., had an only son and heir, Samuel Jones, who was raised to the peerage the 28th February, 1850, by the title of Baron Overstone, and who married Harriet, daughter of Ichabod Wright, Esq., and has an only daughter. Mr. Lewis Loyd married, secondly, Mrs. Mary Champion, but has no other issue.

HUMBOLDT ON SLAVERY.—The slave-trade question has elicited a letter from the veteran Humboldt, the author of “Cosmos,” complaining that at Madrid, as in Mexico, his work has been denuded of every passage denigratory of Spanish atrocity in this respect. He says he has lived to witness many human cruelties, from 1789 to 1858, but that the imposture of kidnapping Africans under the name of free immigrants adds hypocrisy to crime.

ELEPHANTINE WRATH.—The young elephant born a few months ago at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, has just been in some danger of falling a victim to the anger of his sire. It appears that a strange antipathy exists between the pair, and it was sought to diminish this feeling by bringing the animals somewhat into contact. The father was accordingly introduced into an enclosure, separated by a strong iron railing from his cub. The latter on seeing him at once commenced collecting sand and small pebbles with his trunk, and discharged them at the face of the elder animal. The other elephant immediately gave signs of terrible wrath; he withdrew to the extremity of the cage, and then charged down on the railing which separated him from his unfilial cub. Fortunately the iron resisted the shock, and after some difficulty the corncr succeeded in appeasing him. The fatally mutiny was at once brought to a close by the removal of the elder elephant.

THE “CRIMEAN HERO TABLECLOTH.”—A remarkable work in art manufacture has recently been produced by the well-known firm of Messrs. Hather and Lowman. It is a tablecloth, measuring 12 feet long and 6 feet wide, and, although consisting of pure linen only, it presents in the design no less than twenty-four faithfully executed artistic designs illustrative of the fall of Sebastopol, and represents the actual bearings of the Allied Powers. We understand that the designing and manufacture of the cloth has occupied two years, and has cost no less than £5000 or £6000. The first cost, however, being over, the work can be multiplied to any extent; indeed, the looms are working day and night to meet the present orders for duplicates. It is now on view at their establishment in Regent-street, the exhibition at the Hanover-square Rooms having closed.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The managers of the Royal Institution have appointed Professor Richard Owen to be Fullerian Professor of Physiology.

A dépôt is being formed at Yarmouth for the reception of invalid soldiers arriving from abroad.

Several Irish militia corps are to be called out for training on the 15th of July.

From Helsingfors, in Finland (Russia), news has arrived that, on the 18th ult., a fire destroyed almost entirely the shipping quarter.

Messrs. Bird and Cornforth were the architects of the Gun-makers' Arch at Birmingham.

The number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, last week, was 2357; of which 896 were new cases.

The East India Company repaid £1,682,683 in the year 1857-8 to her Majesty's Paymaster General.

The Bishop of Chester intends to hold his next ordination at Chester on Sunday, the 19th day of September.

The Lymington branch of railway, on the South-Western line, will, it is expected, be opened about the middle of the present month.

The temporary new pier at Holyhead, for which the House of Commons voted the sum of £21,000, will be immediately commenced.

The Government emigrant ship *Golconda* sailed from Liverpool on Friday week for Sydney, New South Wales, with a total of 378 souls.

The number of patients relieved at the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, during last week was 1087, of which 159 were new cases.

A boiler explosion took place on Friday week at the manufactory of Messrs. Sharp and Co., the great engineers, of Manchester. Six or seven persons were killed on the spot, and others seriously injured.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland visited the Fern Islands on Monday, the 28th ult., to pay a visit to old Mr. William Darling, lightkeeper, father of Grace Darling.

According to the Registrar-General's return, four persons died in London from sunstroke between the 15th of June and the 3rd of July of the present year.

The launch of the *Windsor Castle*, 116 guns, is to take place on the 26th of next month. She is on the slip at Pembroke on which she was laid down eight or ten years ago.

During the recent extremely hot weather (says the *Leicestershire Mercury*) a youth, who had overheated himself with running, pumped cold water on his head. Brain fever and death were the speedy result.

The noblemen and gentlemen educated at Eton College celebrated their anniversary dinner, on Wednesday week, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street. Earl Granville presided on the occasion.

On Friday week a pardon arrived at the Queen's Prison for the liberation of Mr. Auchmuty Glover, ex-M.P. for Beverley, and of Mr. Humphrey Brown, one of the directors of the Royal British Bank.

An extended branch of Captain Grant's method of cooking for the army—namely, a pontoon cooking apparatus—was successfully tested on Saturday last at the Royal Artillery encampment on Woolwich Common.

The canal which brings the waters to Madrid is about thirty-five miles in length, and the reservoirs contain 75,000 cubic yards of water—sufficient to supply the population and for irrigation.

The *Lausanne Gazette* announces that the Orphan Asylum of Oberkirch has been burnt down. Three persons lost their lives, seven were mortally injured, and eight are missing.

A long list of temporary laws now in force has just been handed in to the House of Commons by its Select Committee. They are 57 in number.

A contract for a loan (between 30,000,000 and 40,000,000 roubles) was published at St. Petersburg on the 30th ult. It is to be raised exclusively in Russia.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 772,667 lb., which is an increase of 1038 lb., compared with the previous statement.

The inauguration of the Newton statue on St. Peter's-hill, Grantham, is expected to take place on the 21st of September next, the day before the meeting of the British Association at Leeds.

It is said that an attempt will be made to get through the business in both Houses so as to admit of the prorogation of Parliament on Saturday next, the 17th instant.

In the month of May last there were exported from Hull 7,172,253 lb. of cotton yarn, 1,051,273 lb. of linen thread and yarn, and 1,365,198 lb. of woollen yarn.

A bill of Lord J. Russell, M.P., and Mr. Headlam, M.P., 158 pages in length and nearly two inches thick, proposes to amend and consolidate the laws relating to bankrupts and insolvents. It contains no less than 481 clauses.

The United States' mail-steamer *Washington* and *Herman* have been sold in New York for 45,000 dollars, or about £9000 sterling. They were the pioneers of the American Transatlantic mail-steamer.

Martin Koszta, the Hungarian refugee who was rescued from the Austrian authorities, in 1853, by Commander Ingraham, of the United States' Navy, died recently in very indigent circumstances on a sugar plantation near the city of Guatemala.

A letter from Rhodes, dated June 17, says—"Besides the band of eighteen pirates before reported, there is another piratical boat with two lateen sails, and seven men on board, in the vicinity of the Islands of Fourni, where they chased an Ottoman bombarder about three weeks ago."

A bill of Mr. Hardy, Mr. S. Estcourt, and Mr. Knight repeals the 14th section of the Act 18th and 19th Victoria, cap. 105, and makes pauper lunatics whose settlements cannot be ascertained chargeable on the boroughs where they are found.

The authorities of Monte Video have ordered the working of the gasworks from which the city is lighted to be discontinued, believing that the introduction of gas is in some way connected with the existence of yellow fever.

The Catholic Peerage has recently received two accessions in the persons of Mr. Constable Maxwell, who has substantiated his claim to the barony of Herries; and Sir Henry Bedingfeld, who proved his title to the Viscounty of Grandison.

On Sunday evening one of the special services, under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Goode, M.A., was held in front of the Royal Exchange, when the Rev. J. Richardson, of the Old Jewry, preached to a large and highly respectable congregation.

The Bank of Ireland will in future pay cheques from one pound upwards, instead of £5, as heretofore, and are having their cheque-books printed on tinted paper of a yellowish tinge, to frustrate any attempt either at alteration of the amount, or obliteration of the crossing.

That splendid flower the waterlily of the Ganges, or sacred bean India, will shortly blossom in the centre tank of the tropical aquarium Kew Gardens. Models of this very beautiful plant and the Victoria Regia are in the museum.

At Stafford, on Thursday last, a man named Hall, who had lost his senses by excitement arising out of a dispute about a fishing privilege in the neighbourhood, stabbed to death a friend, and then, after kissing his children, cut his own throat.

The visitors to the South Kensington Museum last week were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4182; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3861. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 1111; one students' evening (Wednesday), 174. Total, 9328.

The revenue of Greenwich Hospital last year was £185,751, and the expenditure £169,899. The number of sailors and marines in the hospital is 1740, leaving vacancies for 970, the full complement being 2710. There are no men in the hospital who have never served in the navy.

The following notice has been issued from the General Post Office:—"A mail for the Mediterranean, Egypt, the Mauritius, and India, will be made up in the General Post Office on the morning of the 10th inst. (to-day), to be conveyed from Southampton in the *Sultan* steamer."

We understand that the Government have commissioned Mr. Szerelmy, the inventor and patentee of a composition for preserving stone and iron from injury by atmospheric agency, to apply his material to such portions of the walls of the new Houses of Parliament as may require it.

The second annual report of the Birkenhead Free Public Library is very encouraging. The lending library now comprises 3515 volumes, and the reference library 453. The number of works lent during the past year has been 41,300 and the number of works read in the reference library 2775.

Count de Lardarel, the proprietor of the lakes containing boric acid, for which Tuscany is celebrated, has just died at Florence. The immense fortune he has left behind is the result (says *Galignani*) of the profits realised from the extraction of the substance, for which he invented most ingenious and economical contrivances.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. M. V.; J. M.; and others.—Mr. MORPHY'S *deu*.—The statement referred to is true in the main. Mr. Morphy has proffered to play Mr. Staunton a match of twenty-one games for a stake of £500, and the latter has accepted the challenge, conditionally that the terms of play are such as he can agree to without infracting of his present literary engagements. As there appears every disposition on the part of his opponent to meet his wishes in this respect, the match will probably take place in London shortly after the Birmingham Chess Meeting.

De R., Paris.—A reply was forwarded to the not very intelligible address with which you favoured us, immediately after the receipt of your communication.

M. P.—All subscriptions to the Chess Association should be immediately sent to the Honorary Secretary of this year's meeting, W. R. Wills, Esq., 11, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

A YOUNG AMATEUR.—In every respect ineligible.

J. PHENIX.—All three of your Problems are clever. No. 1 is particularly so, and shall be inserted shortly.

W. C. Shuttleworth.—A pretty enigma, though far from difficult.

J., of Chester.—No. 1 is ingenious, and shall appear. No. 2 appears to be slightly defective, as White can mate on the 4th move by Kt to Kt 7th, as well as with the Pawn.

H. A. PROCTOR, St. John's College, Cambridge.—Well devised; but may not White with equal effect play Q B to K 2nd?

Dr. C. C. M., Minnesota, U.S.—Very fair, though admitting of another train of play for White at the second move.

P. A. N.—A very clever version of the imperishable "Indian Problem."

STATES-MAN.—We shall next week be enabled to give two or three of the best games played by Mr. Morphy since his arrival in England.

FELIX.—Mr. Paulsen's blindfold performance has far outdone every thing of the kind known. Philidor played at one time three games without the chessboard, and Mr. Harwitz has done the same, but these exploits seem puny after Mr. Paulsen's stupendous feat.

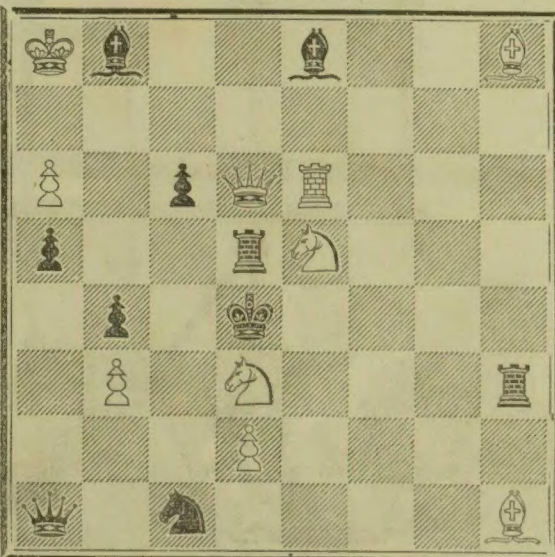
M. H., Chicago; F. P., New York; G. A. M., of New Orleans; P. A. M., of Chicago; are thanked for their polite attention.

* * * The answers to several Correspondents are unavoidably deferred.

PROBLEM No. 751.

By E. S. BREWSTER, Massachusetts, U.S.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 749.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q 7th R to Q R 4th (best) 3. P to Q B 5th Anything.
2. P to Q B 4th B takes Kt 4. R mates.

THE GREAT PERFORMANCE IN BLINDFOLD CHESS-PLAYING.

Through the courtesy of a gentleman present at Chicago, U.S., during Mr. Paulsen's incredible feat of playing ten games of chess simultaneously without board and men, we are this week enabled to publish two of the games, the moves of which were taken down by our Correspondent as they were played.

GAME I.

(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. N.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	30. P to K 6th	P takes P
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	31. B takes P	R to K Kt 3rd
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	32. B to K B 5th	R to K Kt sq
4. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	33. Q B to K B 4th	R to Q 2nd
5. Q takes Kt	Kt to K 2nd	34. B takes Q R (ch)	K takes B
6. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 3rd	35. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to Q B sq
7. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	36. R to K B 2nd	Q B to K Kt 5th
8. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd	37. Q B to Q 6th	B to Q sq
9. Q to Q B 3rd	R to Q B sq	38. Q to K 5th	K B to Q Kt 3rd
10. Castles	P to K R 3rd	39. B to Q B 5th	K B to Q B 2nd
11. P to K B 4th	Kt to K 2nd	40. Q to K 7th	Q to Q 4th
12. P to K 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th	41. R to K B 7th	K B to Q B 2nd
13. K B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th	42. Q takes Q R P	R to K Kt 3rd
14. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	43. B to Q 4th	Q B to K R 6th
15. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q B 5th	44. Q to Q B 5th (ch)	Q takes Q
16. K B to Q R 2nd	Q B to Q B 3rd	45. P takes Q	R takes K Kt P
17. P to K 5th	P takes P		(ch)
18. P takes P	B to Q 4th	46. K to R sq	R to K Kt sq
19. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to Q Kt 2nd	47. R to K Kt sq	Q B to K Kt 5th
20. R to K B 2nd	R to Q B 3rd	48. B to K 5th	K B to K Kt 4th
21. Q R to Q sq	B to K 3rd	49. P to Q R 4th	K B to K 6th
22. B to Q B sq	B to K 2nd	50. R to Q Kt sq	Q B to K 3rd
23. Q to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	51. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q sq
24. P to Q B 3rd	R to K Kt sq	52. R to Q sq (ch)	K to K sq
25. K B to Q Kt sq	R to Q B 2nd	53. B to K B 6th	R to K Kt 8th
26. Q R to K sq	P to K R 4th		(ch)
27. P to K R 4th	B to K Kt 5th	54. R takes R	B takes R
28. B to K B 5th	P takes R P	55. K takes B	
29. Q to K R 2nd	B to K B 6th		Black resigns.

GAME IV.

(Two Knights' Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. K.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	22. Kt to B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. Q takes K B P	P to K B 4th
3. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd	24. Q to R K sq	Q B to Q 2nd
4. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	25. R takes R	R takes R
5. K P takes Q P	K Kt takes P	26. Q B to K B 6th	K to B 2nd
6. Q P takes K P	Q B to K 3rd	27. Q B to Q Kt 2nd	B to K 3rd
7. Castles	K B to Q B 4th	28. R to K sq	B to Q 4th
8. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	29. R to K B sq	R to K Kt sq
9. Q Kt to K 4th	K B to Q Kt 3rd	30. P to K B 3rd	Q B to K 3rd
10. Q B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 2nd	31. P to K Kt 4th	Q to K R 6th
11. Q to K 2nd	Q to K sq	32. Q to K 5th	R to K Kt 3rd
12. R to Q sq	K Kt to K 2nd	33. P to Q B 4th	P to Q B 4th
13. K B to Q 3rd	K Kt to Kt 3rd	34. Q to K R 8th	K to K 2nd
14. Q to Q 2nd	Q Kt takes K P	35. Q to R 7th (ch)	Q B to K B 2nd
15. Kt takes Kt	P to K B 4th (a)	36. R to K sq (ch)	K to B sq
16. Kt takes Kt	Q takes Kt	37. Q to R 8th (ch)	Q B to K Kt sq
17. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Q to K B 2nd	38. R to K B sq	K B to Q B 2nd
18. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 5th	39. Q B to K 5th	K B to Q Kt sq
19. Kt to K 4th	P to K R 3rd	40. R to K B 2nd	K B to K R 5th
20. B to K R 4th	Q R to K sq	41. K B to K B sq	
21. K to R sq	Q to K R 4th		Black resigns.

(a) If Black take Kt with Kt at the 15th move, White forces mate in five moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1083.—By C. BAYER (Chess Monthly).

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Bs at K R 4th and Q B 2nd, Kts at K B 7th and Q Kt sq.

Black: K at K 7th, Ps at K 5th and Q B 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1084.—By C. LOYD (Chess Monthly).

White: K at Q Kt sq, Rs at K Kt 2nd and Q Kt 6th, Bs at K R sq and Q R 7th, Kts at K R 7th and Q Kt 2nd, P at K 4th.

Black: K at his 6th, Q at K B 4th, Rs at K R sq and K B sq, Bs at K Kt 3rd and K 8th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

Mrs. Marcet, one of our most valuable writers for the young, authoress of "Conversations on Political Economy, Natural Philosophy, and Physiology," and a number of other works tending to render the study of science attractive to youthful minds, died on Monday week, in her 90th year.

On Friday week the annual procession of the mast and block makers of the port of London took place from Wapping to Epping Forest—the men and their wives and children being seated in boats mounted on vans, drawn by teams of horses, gaily decorated with flags, and accompanied by bands of music.

OUR PAUPERISM.

THE history of Pauperism in England and Wales for the last eighty years, as recently published in statistical tables by the House of Commons, is an important part of our national annals. It is closely connected, too, with the history of crime. In 1775-76, when the tables begin, the sum expended for the relief of the poor was £1,556,804. The population of England and Wales—which we use throughout, and not the population of the Unions—was then about 7,600,000, which gives something more than 4s. as the rate per head. In 1800 the sum expended had more than doubled, though the population had only increased one-seventh, and was 9,100,000. The sum expended continued to increase till 1817-18, when it reached the maximum, £7,870,801, the population then being 11,500,000: the rate per head, consequently, was nearly 13s. This great and continual increase, accompanied by a corresponding increase of crime, was chiefly caused by the war, and the restrictive legislation which continued some of its worst evils after the peace. Subsequently to 1818 the sum expended declined till 1823-24, when it stood at £5,736,900—less than 9s. per head; and then it again began to increase, and reached, in 1831-32, £7,036,969. Though this was not much more per head (10s.) on the increased population of 14,300,000 than the comparatively low rate of 1823-24, it led to an elaborate inquiry into the operation of the Poor-law, followed by the celebrated enactment of 1834. Before this Act was passed the sum expended was decreasing, and afterwards it decreased rapidly to 1836-37, when it was reduced to £4,044,741, about the sum expended on the poor in 1802-3. But, as the population in 1836-37 had become 15,000,000, the rate per head, 5s. 10d., was not much higher than the rate per head in 1775-76. From 1836-37 the sum expended generally increased, though not much, and, with vacillations, it reached the highest point, £6,180,764, in 1847-48—7s. per head. Then it again declined to £4,897,685 in 1851-52, and was in the year 1856-57, £5,898,756, which gives on the increased population of England and Wales, 19,000,000, 6s. 2d. per head. Thus, notwithstanding the late war, the sum now expended on the poor is to the whole population less per head than in 1848, and less than at any time since 1775-76, except at the commencement of the period and immediately after the new Poor-law was passed. From the earliest date of these returns to the latest the increase of population has been almost exclusively in towns, and since the peace this increase has not been accompanied, as is usually alleged, by an increase of pauperism. This is satisfactory, for the town population is more likely to increase hereafter faster than the rural population; and, were an increase of pauperism the invariable attendant of an increase in a town population, the deterioration of the whole society must ensue.

In 1856-57 the expenditure per head was the lowest—3s. 10d.—in the north-western district, comprising Cheshire and Lancashire; and the highest—9s. 2d. per head—in the eastern district, comprising Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. In the former the number of persons engaged in agriculture is only 8.3 per cent of the whole, a less proportion than in any other district, except the metropolis, in which it is 1.1 per cent. In the eastern district the proportion of persons engaged in agriculture is 26.5 per cent, the highest of all. In the metropolis the rate of expenditure on the poor per head is 6s. 7d., or 2s. 5d. per head less than in the eastern district. It is, however, 2s. 9d. more per head than the expenditure in the north-western district—an excess which is perhaps due to the great number of charities in the metropolis; for charities invariably increase the pauperism they are meant to relieve. With the exception of Wales, in all the districts the rate of expenditure per head is large, from which the presumption that a town population tends to a decrease of pauperism is justified.

It must be especially noticed that there is a much greater increase in the amount of poor rates than of pauperism. Much of the money levied under this head is applied to other purposes than relieving the poor. In 1775-76 the proportion of the whole amount of poor rates, £1,720,317, applied to these other purposes was 9.5 per cent; in 1856-57 it was upwards of 27 per cent, on the total, £8,139,003. For the poor the expenditure increased in the long interval threefold, for other purposes the expenditure increased thirteenfold. These other charges, too, have increased more rapidly since, than prior to, the new Poor-law being enacted in 1834. The salaries and rations of officers, which may be called charges for management, are lowest, 7.7 per cent of the total sum expended on the poor, in Wales, and highest, 12.4 per cent, in the south-eastern district. They are 9.4 per cent in Yorkshire, and 9.5 in the metropolis; 12.1 in the north-western, and 11.9 in the west-midland, varying, therefore, in the different districts very considerably, without any apparent cause.

The returns for the present year show in the first week of January, as might be expected from the commercial convulsion, an increase in the total number of paupers relieved in England and Wales of 56,673 as against the number relieved in the first week of January, 1857. The unfavourable proportion increased in the three following weeks, but in the fifth week declined to 56,165—6.10 per cent of the total number relieved. From that time the excess diminished, and in the fourth week of April was 30,546—3.54 per cent of the total above the corresponding week of April, 1857. In the fifth week of May, according to a return just issued, the excess was further diminished to 13,090, 1.55 per cent. In the north-western district the increase was proportionably greatest—46,233, 50.75 per cent—in the third week of January, 1858, when it attained its maximum, against the corresponding week of the previous year; but in the fourth week of April the increase in the district had declined to 18,263, 20.44 per cent of the total number relieved; and in the fifth week of May it had declined to 11,151, 13.09 per cent of the total, showing a gradual return to the favourable condition which prevailed in that district prior to the commercial convulsion. The metropolis continues to show a decrease, now 4.38 per cent, as compared to 1857. For these late and minute details we are indebted to a series of monthly returns now laid for the first time before Parliament.

GREAT FIRE IN THE LONDON DOCKS.

A MOST serious fire, as recorded in our last week's Number, broke out in the London Docks shortly before noon on Tuesday week, and continued burning till the following morning. It originated in the South Stack Warehouse on the South Quay building, several floors high, each filled with gutta percha, saltpetre, sugar, jute, cider, hemp, ropes, cochineal, saffron, and drugs of great value. To save warehouses containing such combustibles as these proved impossible, and the flames soon got complete possession. The engines arrived very quickly, but torrents of water made no impression on the flames till six o'clock. Just as the conflagration was at its height the gutta percha and indiarubber ran in a state of ignition amongst some tons weight of saltpetre, and the consequence was a tremendous explosion.

The following is the account of the explosion given by the *Times*:—"At about twenty minutes past one a very loud explosion took place, succeeded by another, if anything, of a heavier character. It was apparent, from the excited state of the dock workpeople, that a greater explosion was dreaded. A cry was raised, 'Run! it's the saltpetre.' The sudden expansion of a vivid white flame from the division which preceded the shocks confirmed, in a measure, their fears. A general movement of all near and along the quays had just commenced when three tremendous explosions occurred. The effect was appalling. An immense sheet of fire shot almost halfway across the basin, and the heavy concussion that shook the earth led to a belief that the whole range of the South Stack was coming down. The centre division was blown to atoms. The front and back walls, of great thickness, were thrown outwards and fell—that at the rear on to some shed-stores near the Wapping basin. Every one was panic-stricken for the moment, and the rush to escape was almost beyond description. A number of men were injured by falling bricks, but none, we are happy to say, seriously."

Immense stores and property were destroyed, the value of which has been variously estimated at from £150,000 to £300,000.

In connection with the subject of fires we give an Engraving of the Fire-engine Establishment, Chandos-street, one of those places scattered throughout the metropolis where, day and night, a portion of the fire brigade is in readiness to start at a moment's notice to any

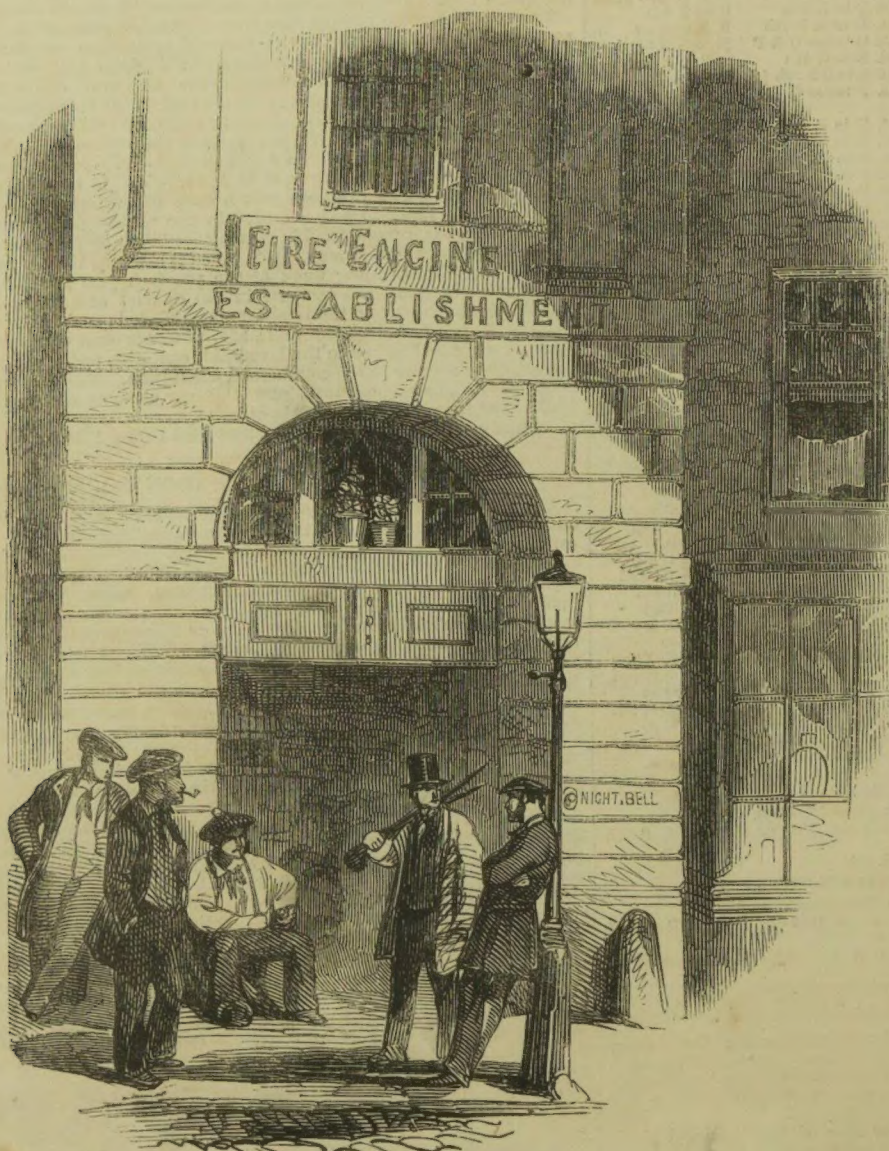


RUINS OF THE LATE FIRE AT THE LONDON DOCKS.

part of London. At these houses the engines are always in readiness, the horses with their equipments are prepared for instant action, and the men may be said to sleep in harness; so that should an alarm be given in the dead of night the engine is in a few minutes on its way to the place of the fire, rattling over the pavement with that peculiar sound which distinguishes the progress of the fire-engine from that of any other vehicle.

The Sketch of the Fire-plug is a kindred subject. A cry of fire has been raised. The water bailiff has promptly turned on the water, and from one of the fireplugs gushes a mass of water, shaming those puny thin streaks in our public fountains dignified with the name of jets-d'eau. The fire-engine, with its band of helmeted firemen ready for instant action, is already on the spot; and soon another and another, from more distant parts, will be there. Persons are reach-

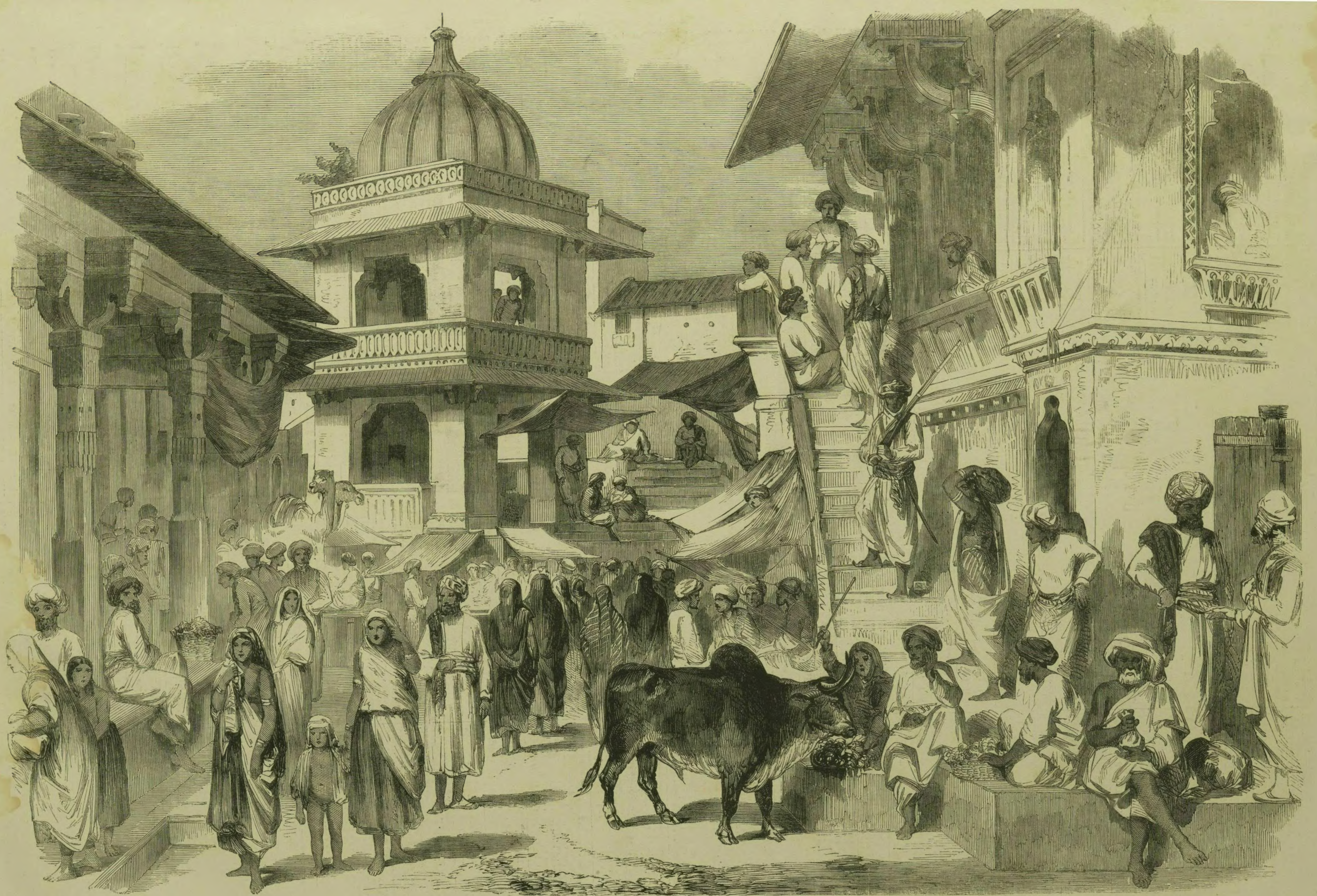
ing far out of window, anxiously eager to gain some knowledge of the fire in the neighbouring street. In the group in the foreground the man is evidently the spokesman, and is no doubt detailing to the gossips his account of the origin of the fire, seasoned with innuendos and mysterious hints which hold them awestruck; whilst the boys, reckless urchins! are indulging their aquatic tastes with boisterous glee.



CHANDOS-STREET FIRE-ENGINE STATION.



FIRE-PLUG.



THE BAZAAR, OODIPOOR, RAJPOOTANA.—FROM A DRAWING BY W. CARPENTER, JUN

KING and CO., SILKMERCEURS, &c., 243, Regent-street, beg to announce that during this month they intend **CLEARING OFF** the remaining portion of their **SPRING and SUMMER STOCK** at a great reduction in price.

MUSLINS.—SELLING OFF, a large lot of Organdie Muslins, at 2s. 6d. the Full Dress; and Flounced Muslins, at 5s. 6d.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

BALZARINES.—SELLING OFF, a large lot, at 3s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

SEASIDE DRESSES.—SELLING OFF, a large lot of French Lawns, at 5s. 9d. the Full Dress.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

LAWN JACKETS.—SELLING OFF, a large lot, at 4s. 6d. each.

Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS.—SELLING OFF, a large lot of Black Glacé Silks, at 2s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

SILKS.—SELLING OFF, a large lot of Striped and Checked Silks, at 2l. 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Patterns sent post-free.—Address to KING and CO., 243, Regent-street.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 103, Oxford-street, Mourning Mantles from 1 to 5 Guineas; Mourning Bonnets from 10s. 6d. to 2 Guineas; Mourning Skirts from 1 to 10 Guineas.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S FAMILY MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Black Silks much cheaper than heretofore. Patterns of all the new makes free per post. Capital qualities at 30s., 35s., 42s., 45s., 50s., and 60s., to the richest goods.

BLACK BAREGES that will not Split—not more expensive than the ordinary kind. Also, the **GRAPE BALZARINE**, so universally admired for its lightness, strength, and durability. Patterns free.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

NEW HALF-MOURNING FABRICS, in a great variety of New Patterns. Clearing out, at HALF PRICE, great bargains, suitable for seaside wear. Patterns free.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse.

FAMILY MOURNING, at moderate charges. Skirts trimmed deeply with crepe, from 30s. upwards to the richest quality, with Mantles and Bonnets to match. Families would effect a great saving by sending their orders direct to this Warehouse, as all orders are supplied on the most reasonable terms. Mourning of every description kept ready made, and dispatched to any part of town or country at a moment's notice.

Dressmaking at very moderate charges, and the wear of every article guaranteed.

At PETER ROBINSON'S Family Mourning Warehouse, 103, Oxford-street, London.

CHEAP SILKS.—PETER ROBINSON'S ANNUAL SALE of Spring and Summer Silks at Reduced Prices has now commenced.

Checked, Striped, and Plaid Silks, at 1 guinea the Full Dress. Extra rich Checked and Plaid Silks, at 1l. 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.

Fancy Silks in great variety, at 2l. 5s. 6d. the Full Dress. Several Cheap Lots of Flounced Silk Robes.

Last of Fancy Silks, at 2l. 5s. 6d. the Full Dress.—The new Gros d'Aigle, Jaegers, Foulard, Piccolomini Bar Broché, Plaid, Bayadère Bar, Berlin Stripes, and Plaids, &c.

Patterns sent post-free.

Address, PETER ROBINSON, 103, 105, 106, 107, Oxford-street.

INDIA SHAWLS.—FARMER and ROGERS beg to announce the arrival of several Cases of first-class INDIA CASHMERE, of magnificent design and quality. These Shawls have been received by Messrs. F. & R. direct from Cashmere, and are well worthy the notice of the connoisseur. Their extensive purchases at the late Great India Sale are now cleared and ready for inspection.—The Great Shawl and Cloak Emporium, 171, 173, 175, Regent-street. India Shawls Bought and Exchanged.

LOCKE'S LADIES' CLOAKS, of Scotch Waterproof Tweed, in all the heathers and plain colours, for travellers and seaside wear. A large variety of guinea cloaks. Patterns free. Royal Clan Tartan and Scotch Tweed Warehouse, 149 and 147, Regent-street.

GREAT ANNUAL REDUCTION OF STOCK at COMPTON HOUSE.—SEWELL and CO. beg to announce that previously to the close of the season and their annual valuation of stock they have reduced the whole of their costly STOCK of SILKS to the prices of ordinary goods, and they are now offering to Ladies the greatest advantages.

Travelling, Yachting, and Seaside Dresses and Cloaks at greatly reduced prices. Five Hundred pieces of Mohair at extraordinary low prices.

Compton House, Firth-street, Soho.

THE SEASON BEING FAR ADVANCED, we are now clearing out the whole of our extensive and valuable STOCK of RICH and ELEGANT SILKS, at nearly half value (previous to annual stock-taking), comprising a most varied assortment of novelties for Two or Three Flounces. Robe à Quille, Striped, Checked, Broché, and Glacé Silks, now reduced to 18s. 6d., 22s. 6d., and 30s. 6d. the Dress, to the most costly.

Produced at 38s. 6d. and 34 Guineas.

Patterns for inspection postage free.

Address—BEECH and BERRALL, Silkmercers, &c., &c., The Bee Hive, 63 and 64, Edgware-road, London, W.

BAREGE ROBES, New and Beautiful, printed chiefly in Châlets and sublimed tints, on a rich satin-checked texture, each robe containing nearly two yards, at 18s. 6d., not to be surpassed at 30s.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth-house, Westminster-road. Patterns free.

SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped and Checked Glacé, at 22s. 6d. per dress of twelve yards, and worth the attention of families. Patterns sent free by post. JOHN HARVEY and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 45s.

ELEGANT FRENCH MUSLINS.—New Pat- terns for this Month.—20,000 Pieces of ORGANDI and FRENCH MUSLINS are now offering at 2s. 11d. the dress of 8 yards or any length cut at 4d. yard. They are beautiful goods fast colours and cannot be replaced at 1s. a yard. The Flounced Muslins are very superior. Wholesale buyers will find these goods desirable. Patterns sent free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant and Printer, 52, Oxford-street, W. Established 1836.

MOURNING MUSLINS.—HOOPER'S Gaze and Balzarine Muslins are the newest Fast Colour and will be found the greatest luxury during the present warm weather. Price, from 2s. 11d. dress, or 4d. yard, any length. Patterns free. Hooper, 52, Oxford-street, W.

VALENCIENNES LACE.—The latest imita- tion, made with genuine linen thread, scarcely to be distinguished from the real French, will wash and wear equally well, and can be sold at one-tenth of the price. Samples post-free.—BAKER and DOWDEN, 17 and 18, Upper Eaton-street, Eaton-square, S.W.

GRANDES NOUVEAUTES in PARIS.— LA COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE, No. 37, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris, have just exposed for Sale their Novelties for the Season, comprising Silk Stocks, Lace, Indian and French Cashmires, Printed and Plain Muslins, Fancy Silks of all kinds, Wedding Outfits, Mantles, Burrows, &c.

The successive aggrandisements of the establishment of La Compagnie Lyonnaise have rendered it one of the most extensive in Europe; the warehouses at the present day comprise upwards of thirty saloons or galleries, having four separate entrances. Being their own manufacturers, their productions are not liable to the extra charges made on account of intermediate agents, and thus this Company can afford to offer to the public on terms far more advantageous than any other house. Every article, even the Cashmires, is made in plain figures.

La Compagnie Lyonnaise have established houses at Lyons, Kashmir, Aachen, and Chantilly, for the manufacture of Silk Stocks, Cashmires, and Lace; but they have no succursals for sale in any country whatever.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and INDIAN OUTFITS.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherche Stock, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of sixty years.

11, Wigmore-street, W.

THE NEW FRENCH MANTLES.—The Mantles exclusively worn by the Ladies of the French Court are the Mancini, the Duchesse de Montpensier, the Geraldine, the Maintenon, the Violon, the Comtesse de Moray, the Lyonnais, and the Florette.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE HALF-GUINEA CLOTH JACKET, a very pretty Shape, just from Paris.

For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

FRENCH CAMBRIC DRESSES. Our New Patterns are exceedingly choice, and are not to be had elsewhere: they are made up for morning wear in Paris. So pretty a breakfast dress is rarely to be seen. Patterns post-free.

For country orders, size of waist and round the shoulders is required. The price, made up, is 12s. 9d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.— LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new detachable needle. Price 1s. 0d., by post, 13 stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post, 6s. 3d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

INDIA LAWN JACKETS. A very pretty shape, cool, graceful, and useful. Price 4s. 9d.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE NEW FRENCH MUSLINS.—The Patterns surpass any ever introduced into this country. The variety of Flounced Muslins is excellent. Patterns sent post-free.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, 4s. 9d., elegant designs. Plain, flounced, and double Skirt, with Jacket complete, Colour warranted fast.

A fresh arrival from Paris every Tuesday. Patterns sent post-free.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MOURNING MUSLINS. The Best Selection in the Kingdom. An excellent Variety made up. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

NEW FLOUNCED MUSLINS, 6s. 6d. A very pretty variety. FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.— Last year's at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE FRENCH MUSLIN JACKETS.— The prettiest white Muslin Jacket ever produced is trimmed with ribbon, to be had in every colour, and exceedingly becoming to the figure, price 12s. 9d.

The usual shapes, from 5s. 6d. A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

Post-office orders payable to James Read, Oxford-street.

WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN DRESSES.— A large lot, very much under price. Some very elaborate designs.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

WHITE and BUFF MARCELLA JACKETS. The largest variety of shapes in the kingdom. Our new shape just from Paris—is added much to the gracefulness of the figure—price 5s. 9d.

Some very beautiful goods at 10s. 6d.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE NEW PARIS SEASIDE DRESS. The material is quite new; it is of a cream-colour, and remarkably light in weight; as glossy as silk, and not liable to crease; made up in Paris ready for wear, with the long Jacket for in or out door wear.

For Country Orders. Price 23s. 9d.

The French Lawn Dresses, made up with Jacket complete, Price Half-a-Guinea.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

THE BLACK LACE JACKET. Just imported, a perfectly New Shape, graceful and ladylike in the extreme, price 12s. 9d.

A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

OUR NEW MUSLIN DRESS and SCARF, Price 10s. 9d., ready for wear.

It is exclusively our own, and has met with such success that even miserable imitations of it have already appeared. Sale last week upwards of 1500.

A drawing sent post-free.

THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

JOUVIN'S REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES, Price 1s. 6d. per pair.

In every Size and Colour, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

We are the original and only-appointed Agents for the sale of these celebrated Gloves, the best fitting and most durable to be procured at ANY PRICE!!!

and sold only by RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street.

N.B. A Sample Pair free by post for two extra stamps.

THE ROBE PLASTIQUE!!! Price 2l. 11s. 6d. The texture is of real Mohair and Silk. Designed by, and to be procured only at, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

THE CRYSTAL DRESS!!! Price 2l. 11s. 6d. It is of glassy appearance; being perfectly transparent, of barbie texture, but much more durable, with two deep flounces. Designed by, and to be procured only at, RUMBELL and OWEN, 77 and 78, Oxford-street, London.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!! GLOVES!!! The best Alpine Kid, 1s. 6d. per pair. The best Grenoble, 2s.; or 10s. 6d. half-dozen. The very best Paris, 2s. 7d.; or 31s. dozen.

Black, White, and Coloured.

A sample pair sent free by post for two extra stamps.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

FLOUNCED MUSLINS, BAREGES, and BALZARINES. From 6s. 9d. the Dress. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street.

MUSLINS, BAZEGES, and BALZARINES. From 4d. yard. Patterns free.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

THE NEW MUSLIN JACKETS from Paris. 300 of these much-admired Jackets, Beautifully trimmed with Lace and Ribbon, from 6s. 6d. each.

Marcella, Lawn, and Jaconnet Jackets, from 4s. 6d.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

READY-MADE MUSLIN DRESSES, with Jackets, from 6s. 6d. Flounced ditto, with scarfs, 15s. 6d.

Cambrie Muslins, 5s. 6d.

The New Braided Lawn Dresses, for Seaside, 10s. 6d.

BAKER and CRISP, 221, Regent-street (corner of Maddox-street).

BALZARINE MUSLINS, printed for the present Warm Weather, just bought at less than half price. The colours are beautiful, and perfectly fast. Price 6s. 11d. the dress. They cost the manufacturers 15s. Patterns free.—HOOPER, Muslin Merchant, 52, Oxford-street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.— STRINGER and BIRD, 63, Newgate-street (late with Hutton and Co.), have on hand a well-assorted Stock of TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, and VELVETS in the New Styles, for the present Season. Furniture Trimming of every description. Special attention to orders by post.

N.B. Drapers and the trade supplied with cut lengths at low prices.

THE LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, No. 324 and 325, High Holborn, W.C.

An Establishment expressly for articles of Ladies' Dress, and especially for the convenience of country residents in being enabled to transmit their orders, with the full confidence that they will be completed according to their order and selection.

WILLIAM BOYCE, Manager, to whom all Post-office orders are to be made payable on the Holborn Branch.

THE NEW MUSLIN DRESS, with SCARF. This exceedingly lady-like Dress is made up with double Skirt, and in two or three Flounces, with the new Self-Expanding Jacket.

The Scarf is trimmed with French ribbon streamers, and the material used is of a peculiarly printed Muslin, which is quite fast in colour, and of unusually neat patterns. Price 10s. 6d.

Patterns sent post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 & 325, High Holborn.

FASHIONABLE FLOUNCED MUSLINS.— Pretty, neat patterns, in all colours, made up expressly for this Establishment by first-rate experienced artists, in two or three Flounces, with the new self-expanding Jacket, price 10s. 6d.

For Mourning the same price.

Country orders, size round the shoulders, waist, and length of skirt is required to ensure a perfect fit.

Drawings and Patterns post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LADIES' MORNING DRESS.— This much admired Dress is made up in a very elegant and pretty style, in Plain Double Skirt, and Flounced, with the new self-expanding Jacket. Price 7s. 11d., 11s. 9d., and 12s. 9d. Ready for use, in either plain or printed Cambrics.

Country orders punctually attended to with the measurement.

Patterns sent post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

FRENCH FLOUNCED BAREGES.— Several Cases of very beautiful French Flounced Bareges have just been received from our Paris Agent. No. 1, 12s. 10d.; No. 2, 18s. 9d.; No. 3, very superb goods, exquisitely light, with rich satin flounces in all colours, 25s. 6d. 18 yards.

Patterns sent post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

DRESSES for the SEASIDE and TOURIST.— They are composed of French Lawn, or the new Indian Glacé, with Loose Jackets; and made expressly for the Tourist, Seaside, and Proseanade, in plain and double skirts, prettily embroidered. Orders from the country, length of skirt and round the shoulders.

Price 15s. 6d. and 21s.

In India Glacé, price 18s. 9d. and 25s. 6d.

Plain Lawn Dresses, 8s. 6d. and 12s. 9d.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED DRESS.— This very fashionable Dress, made up in all colours, lined, and richly trimmed with velvet, and material for bodice. Price 12s. 9d.

Can be had also with the Jacket richly trimmed with velvet to correspond. Price for the dress complete, 10s. 6d.

A Drawing of the Dress sent post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

THE NEW PARIS MANTLE, in rich Black, Brown, Violet, and Albert Blue Glacé Silk, elaborately trimmed with either Fringe or Lace, price 21s. and 25s. 6d.

The NEW FRENCH GLACÉ SCARF, looped with ribbon and bow, the ends fringed, 21s.

Also our White French Muslin Scarf, 5s. 11d. to 10s. 9d.

The SCARBO' HOODED CLOAK, for the seaside, 10s. 9d. and 15s. 6d., in Waterproof Tweed, and the New Indian Glacé.

Drawings sent post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

MARCELLA, Holland, and Lace JACKETS. Our new registered, self-expanding Jacket, which is extremely lady-like, and will fit any figure, in White Marcella, price 6s. 9d. and 8s. 6d.

Buff and Coloured ditto, 8s. 6d.

Our new French Shape Holland Jacket, price 4s. 9d.

White and Black Lace Jackets, price 14s. 9d.

French Muslin Jackets, 8s. 6d.

Cloth Jackets, 9s. 11d. and 12s. 9d.

Drawings sent post-free.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

BLACK LACE MANTILLAS, An elegant Selection, from 12s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, Beautifully Embroidered with the Christian Names, Price 6d., by post 1s. 2d.; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen, by post 6s. 3d.

The LONDON and PARIS WAREHOUSE, 324 and 325, High Holborn.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN, by APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.

BABIES' BASSINETS, Trimmed and Furnished. Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage.

BABIES' BASKETS, Trimmed and furnished to correspond.

CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, GRACECHURCH-ST., LONDON, E.C. Descriptive lists, with prices, sent free by post.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of **COMPLETE SETS of BABY LINEN,** which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.

UNDERCLOTHING FOR HOME, INDIA, and ALL COLONIES, for Ladies, and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS to the QUEEN by APPOINTMENT, Established in 1778.

LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent home free of carriage. Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.

CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

LINSEY RIDING HABITS for LITTLE GIRLS 24 Guineas. Ladies' Riding Habits, 5 to 8 Guineas.

W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

CHRISTENING ROBES, 2½ Guineas. Babies' Cloaks, 1 Guinea.

22, Baker-street.

BABIES' BERCEAUNETTES, 24 Guineas. Baskets to match, 1 Guinea.

Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

MARRIAGE OUTFITS. Cotton Hosiery, 2s. 6d. White Dressing Gowns, One Guinea. Real Balbriggan Hosiery.

Mrs. W. G. TAYLOR, 53, Baker-street.

LADIES